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To a Little Girl.

Little girl, with dainty feet
Blithely flying down the street,
The toughest heart you would beguile
With your pretty face and winning smile.

Little girl, you are very fair ;
With rosy cheeky and flowing hair;
Your eyes are bright, your heart is young,
And words are music from your tongue.

Little girl, I love you well;
How much my verse can never tell;
But if the truth must be confessed,
I love your grown-up sister best.
—*Scribner.*

The Gold of Hope.

Bright shines the sun, but brighter after rain
The clouds that darken make the sky more clear;
So rest is sweeter when it follows pain,
And the sad parting makes our friends more dear.

'Tis well it should be thus; our Father knows
The things that work together for our good;
We draw a sweetness from our bitter woes—
We would not have all sunshine if we could.

The days with all their beauty and their light
Come from the dark and into dark return;
Day speaks of earth, but heaven shines through the night,
Where the blue a thousand star-fires burn.

So runs the law, the law of recompense,
That binds our life on earth and heaven in one;
Faith cannot live when all is sight and sense,
But faith can live and sing when these are gone.

We grieve and murmur, for we can but see
The single thread that flies in silence by,
When if we only saw the things to be,
Our lips would breathe a song and not a sigh.

Wait then, my soul, and edge the darkening cloud
With the bright gold that hope can always lend;
And if to-day thou art with sorrow bowed,
Wait till to-morrow and thy grief shall end!

And when we reach the summit of our days,
Beyond the reach of shadows and of night,
Then shall our every look and voice be praise
To Him who shines, our everlasting light.
London Sunday Magazine.

THE HOSTLER'S STORY.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

What amused us most at the Lake house last summer was the performance of a bear in the back yard.

He was fastened to a pole by a chain, which gave him a range of a dozen or fifteen feet. It was not very safe for visitors to come within that circle, unless they were prepared for rough handling. He had a way of suddenly catching you to his bosom, and picking your pockets of peanuts and candy—if you carried any about you—in a manner which took your breath away. He stood up to his work on his hind legs in a quite human fashion, and used paw and tongue with amazing skill and vivacity. He was friendly, and didn't mean any harm, but he was a rude playfellow.

I shall never forget the ludicrous adventure of a dandified New Yorker who came out into the yard to feed bruin on seed-cakes, and did not feed him fast enough.

He had approached a trifle too near, when all at once the bear whipped an arm about him, took him to his embrace, and "went through" his pockets in a hurry. The terrified face of the struggling and screaming fop, and the good-natured, business-like expression of the fumbling and munching beast, offered the funniest sort of contrast.

The one-eyed hostler, who was the bear's especial guardian, lounged leisurely to the spot.

"Keep still, and he won't hurt ye," he said, turning his quid. "That's one of his tricks. Throw out what you've got, and he'll leave ye."

The dandy made haste to help bruin to the last of the seed-cakes, and escaped without injury, but in a ridiculous plight—his hat smashed, his necktie and linen rumpled, and his watch dangling; but his fright was the most laughable part of all.

The one-eyed hostler made a motion to the beast, who immediately climbed the pole, and looked at us from the crosspiece at the top.

"A bear," said the one-eyed hostler, turning his quid again, "is the best-hearted, knowin'est critter that goes on all-fours. I'm speakin' of our native black bear, you understand. The brown bear aint half so respectable, and the grizzly is one of the ugliest brutes in creation. Come down here, Pomp."

Pomp slipped down the pole and advanced toward the one-eyed hostler, walking on his hind legs and rattling his chain.

"Playful as a kitten!" said the one-eyed hostler, fondly. "I'll show ye."

He took a wooden bar from a clothes-horse near by, and made a lunge with it at Pomp's breast.

No pugilist or fencing-master could have parried a blow more neatly. Then the one-eyed hostler began to thrust and strike with the bar as if in downright earnest.

"Rather savage play," I remarked. And a friend by my side, who never misses a chance to make a pun, added: "Yes, a decided act of bar-bear-ity."

"Oh, he likes it!" said the one-eyed hostler. "Ye can't hit him."

And indeed it was so. No matter how or where the blow was aimed, a movement of Pomp's paw, quick as a flash of lightning, knocked it aside, and he stood good-humoredly waiting for more. "Once in awhile," said the one-eyed hostler, resting from the exercise and leaning on the bar, while Pomp retired to his pole, "there's a bear of this species that's vicious and blood-thirsty. Generally, you let them alone and they'll let you alone. They won't run from you maybe, but they won't go out of their way to pick a quarrel. They don't swagger round with a chip on their shoulder lookin' for some fool to knock it off."

"Will they eat you?" some one inquired; for there was ring of spectators around the performers by this time.

"As likely as not, if they are sharp-set, and you lay yourself out to be eaten, but it aint their habit to go for human flesh. Roots, nuts, berries, bugs and any small game they can pick up, satisfies their humble appetite as a general thing.

The one-eyed hostler leaned against the pole, stroked Pomp's fur affectionately, and continued somewhat in this style:

"Bears are partic'larly fond of fat, juicy pigs; and once give 'em a taste of human flesh—why, I shouldn't want my children to be playin' in the woods within a good many miles of their den!

"Which reminds me of Old Two Claws, as they used to call him, a bear that plagued the folks over in Ridgetown, where I was brought up—wall, as much as forty year ago.

"He got his name from the peculiar shape of his foot, and he got that from trifling with a gun-trap. You know what that is—a loaded gun set in such a way that a bear or any game that's curious about it must come up to it the way it p'ints; a bait is hung before the muzzle, and a string runs from that to the trigger.

"He was a cunning fellow, and he put out an investigatin' paw at the piece of pork before tiying his jaws on it; so instead of gettin' a bullet in the head, he merely had a bit of his paw shot off. There were but two claws left on that foot, as his bloody tracks showed.

"He got off; but this experience seemed to have soured his disposition. He owed a spite to the settlement.

"One night a great row was heard in my uncle's pigpen. He and the boys rushed out with pitchforks, a gun and a lantern. They knew what the trouble was, or soon found out.

"A huge black bear had broken down the side of the pen; he had seized a fat porker, and was actually lugging him off in his arms! The pig was kicking and squealing, but the bear had him fast. He did not seem at all inclined to give up his prey, even when attacked. He looked sullen and ugly; but a few jabs from a pitchfork, and a shot in the shoulder, convinced him that he was making a mistake.

"He dropped the pig and got away before my uncle could load up for another shot. The next morning they examined his tracks. It was Old Two Claws.

"But what sp'ilt him for being a quiet neighbor was something that happened about a year after that.

"There was a roving family of Indians encamped near the settlement; hunting, fishing and making moccasins and baskets, which they traded with the whites.

"One afternoon the Red-Sky-of-the-Morning, wife of the Water-Snake-with-the-Long-Tail, came over to the settlement with some of their truck for sale. She had a papoose on her back strapped on a board; another squaw traveled with her, carrying an empty jug.

"Almost within sight of Gorman's grocery, Red-Sky took off her papoose and hung it on a tree. The fellows around the store had made fun of it when she was there once before, so she preferred to leave it in the woods rather than expose it to the coarse jokes of the boys. The little thing was used to such treatment. Whether carried or hung up, papoosey never cried.

"The squaws traded off this truck, and bought, with other luxuries of civilization, a gallon of whisky. They drank out of the jug, and then looked at more goods. Then they drank again, and from being shy and silent, as at first, they giggled and chatted like a couple of silly white girls. They spent a good deal more time and money at Gorman's than they would if it hadn't been for the whisky, but finally they started to go back through the woods.

"They went chattering and giggling to the tree where the papoose had been left. There was no papoose there!

"This discovery sobered them. They thought at first the fellows around the store had played them a trick by taking it away; but by-and-by the Red-Sky-of-the-Morning set up a shriek.

"She had found the board not far off, but no papoose strapped to it, only something that told the story of what had happened.

"There were bear tracks around the spot. One of the prints showed only two claws.

"The Red-Sky-of-the-Morning went back to the camp with the news; the other squaw followed with the jug.

"When the Water Snake-with-the-Long-Tail heard that his papoose had been eaten by a bear, he felt, I suppose, very much as any white father would have felt under the circumstances. He vowed vengeance against Old Two Claws, but consoled himself with a drink of the fire-water before starting on the hunt.

"The braves with him followed his example. It wasn't in Indian nature to start until they had emptied the jug, so it happened that Old Two Claws got off again. Tipsy braves can't follow a trail worth a cent.

"Not very long after that a woman in a neighboring settlement heard her children scream one day in the woods near the house. She rushed out, and actually saw a bear lugging off her youngest.

"She was a sickly, feeble sort of woman, but such a sight was enough to give her the strength and courage of a man. She ran and caught up an axe. Luckily she had a big dog. The two went at the bear.

"The old fellow had no notion of losing his dinner just for a woman and a mongrel cur. But she struck him a tremendous blow on the back; at the same time the pup got him by the leg. He dropped the young one to defend himself. She caught it up and ran, leaving the two beasts to have it out together.

"The bear made short work with the cur; but instead of following the woman and child, he skulked off into the woods.

"The settlers got together for a grand hunt; but Old Two Claws—for the tracks showed that he was the scoundrel—escaped into the mountains, and lived to make more trouble another day.

"The child? Oh, the child was scarcely hurt. It had got squeezed and scratched a little in the final tussle; that was all.

"As to the bear, he was next heard of in our settlement."

The hostler hesitated, winked his one eye with an odd expression, put a fresh quid into his cheek, and finally resumed:

"A brother-in-law of my uncle, a man of the name of Rush, was one day chopping in the woods about half a mile from his house, when his wife went out to carry him his luncheon.

"She left two children at home, a boy about five years old, and a baby just big enough to toddle around.

"The boy had often been told that if he strayed into the woods with his brother a bear might carry them off, and she charged him again that forenoon not to go away from the house; but he was an enterprising little fellow, and when the sun shone so pleasant and the woods looked so inviting, he wasn't one to be afraid of bears.

"The woman stopped to see her husband fell a big beech he was cutting, and then went back to the house; but just before she got there, she saw the oldest boy coming out of the woods on the other side. He was alone. He was white as a sheet, and so frightened at first that he couldn't speak.

"'Johnny,' says she, catching hold of him, 'what is the matter?'

"'A bear!' he gasped out at last.

"'Where is your little brother?' was her next question.

"'I don't know,' said he, too much frightened to know anything just then.

"'Where did you leave him?' says she.

"Then he seemed to have gotten his wits together a little. 'A bear took him!' said he.

"You can guess what sort of an agony the mother was in.

"'Oh, Johnny, tell me true! Think! Where was it?'

"'In the woods,' he said. 'Bear come along.—I run.'

"She caught him up and hurried with him into the woods. She begged him show her where he was with his little brother when the bear came along. He pointed out two or three places. In one of them the earth was soft. There were fresh tracks crossing it—bear tracks. There was no doubt about it.

"It was a terrible situation for a poor woman. Whether to follow the bear and try to recover her child, or go at once for her husband, or alarm the neighbors; what to do with Johnny meanwhile—all that would have been hard enough for her to decide even if she had had her wits about her.

"She hardly knew what she did, but just followed her instinct, and ran with Johnny in her arms, or dragging him after her, to where her husband was chopping.

"Well," continued the one-eyed hostler; "I needn't try to describe what followed. They went back to the house, and Rush took his rifle and started on the track of the bear, vowing that he would not come back without either the child or the bear's hide.

"The news went like wildfire through the settlement. In an hour half-a dozen men with their dogs were on the track with Rush. It was so much trouble for him to follow the trail that they soon overtook him with the help of the dogs.

"But in spite of them the bear got into the mountains. Two of the dogs came up with him, and one, the only one that could follow a scent, had his back broken by a stroke of his paw. After that it was almost impossible to track him, and one after another the hunters gave up and returned home.

"At last Rush was left alone; but nothing could induce him to turn back. He shot some small game in the mountains, which he cooked for his supper, slept on the ground, and started on the trail again in the morning.

"Along in the forenoon he came in sight of the bear as he was crossing a stream. He had a good shot at him as he was climbing the bank on the other side

"The bear kept on, but it was easier tracking him after that by his blood.

"That evening a hunter, haggard, his clothes all in tatters, found his way to a backwoodman's hut over in White's valley. It was Rush. He told his story in a few words as he rested on a stool. He had found no traces of his child, but he had killed the bear. It was Old Two Claws. He had left him on the hills, and came to the settlement for help.

"The hunt had taken him a round-about course, and he was then not more than seven miles from home. The next day, gun in hand, with the bear skin strapped to his back—the carcass had been given to his friend the backwoodsman—he started to return by an easier way through the woods.

"It was a sad revenge he had had, but there was a grim sort of satisfaction in lugging home the hide of the terrible Old Two Claws.

"As he came in sight of his log house, out ran his wife to meet him, with—what do you suppose?—little Johnny dragging at her skirts, and the lost child in her arms.

"Then, for the first time, the man dropped, but he didn't get down any further than his knees. He clung to his wife and baby, and thanked God for the miracle.

"But it wasn't much of a miracle, after all.

"Little Johnny had been playing around the door, and lost sight of the baby, and maybe forgotten all about him when he strayed into the woods and saw the bear. Then he remembered all that he had heard of the danger of being carried off and eaten, and of course he had a terrible fright. When asked about his little brother he didn't know anything about him, and I suppose really imagined that the bear had got him.

"But the baby had crawled into a snug place under the side of the rain-trough, and there he was fast asleep all the while. Then he woke up two or three hours after, and the mother heard him cry; her husband was far away on the hunt.

"True—this story I've told you?" added the one-eyed hostler, as some one questioned him. "Every word of it!"

"But your name is Rush, isn't it?" I said.

The one eye twinkled humorously.

"My name is Rush. My uncle's brother-in-law was my own father."

"And you?" exclaimed a bystander.

"I," said the one-eyed hostler, "am the very man who warn't eaten by the bear when I was a baby!"—*Youth's Companion.*

How Vassar Lost a Pupil.

A letter from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to the *World*, says: At the beginning of the term one year ago a young lady from New York entered the freshman class of 1878 at Vassar college. She was then sixteen, of slight figure, brown-haired, pretty, and a young person of buoyant spirits, who speedily became something of a character among her fellow-students. It is said, however, that the faculty found her intractable and subjected her to a course of mild discipline which she did not like. She had entered the college under peculiar circumstances. Her father had endowed a scholarship there at a cost of $8,000, and she was the first to receive its benefits. Finally, much of what was considered infelicitous in the girl's ways was overlooked by the faculty, and under the new order of things matters moved along more smoothly.

Just before the last holiday week she was again, however, in open rebellion against the authorities. She expressed a determination to accompany a fellow-student to the latter's home in the West to spend the holidays. The head of the college protested with emphasis; but when the time arrived the young rebel went on her proposed trip and returned in due time and resumed her studies. In the meantime she was corresponding with and meeting in Poughkeepsie every Saturday, when the young ladies are permitted to leave the college to do their shopping, the young son of her father's partner in New York.

Thus matters stood up to a recent Friday, when the young woman was missing. Inquiry discovered that, with the assistance of two of her chums, she had quietly packed her wardrobe and stolen away. The young man had a carriage in waiting for her, and on her arrival they went to the residence of Dr. Elmendorf, of the Second Reformed church, in Poughkeepsie, and were married. Then they were driven to the Nelson house, where they remained until Saturday afternoon, going then to New York. Dr. Elmendorf, it is said, was induced to perform the ceremony only by the presence of a gentleman of high standing in this city, who accompanied the couple to the house and vouched for their character and the regularity of the proceeding. The father of the bride and groom are in business together, the former being a wealthy manufacturer of a proprietary "bitters."

The two girls who assisted his daughter in making her escape from the college have been expelled and sent home.

Trade in Children.

Ernest Morris, the young American naturalist traveling in Brazil, tells about a practice prevailing along the upper Amazon, as follows: At one of the houses we met a trader who had come from the river Japura. He had on board a boy and girl of the Miranha tribe for sale. Senor Batalhia bought the boy, a bright-looking little fellow, for fifty milrays, or $25. The little girl cried pitifully when separated from her brother. The trade in children is spoken of by Bates, who was at Teffe twenty-five years ago; it is prohibited by the government, but openly carried on. The Miranhas are the most powerful tribe on the Japura; they are a warlike nation, who for a knife or gallon of rum, sell captured children. Numerous raids are made by them upon their weaker neighbors; and men and women are killed and the children sold into slavery. At Teffe there is not a house in which you will not find children of all ages, as you also will at Manaos. On my return on the steamer Ru Branco the captain was taking to Para a boy that he had bought for $35. "The reason for this," said Senor Batalhia, "is very simple—we must have servants and they make good ones; besides, they are not Brazilians—they are Indians of New Granada." This trade in children is carried on more extensively every year, and is a disgrace to the government.

About Bats.

There are perhaps a dozen species of bats respectively designed to act their part in different parts of the world, but they are all winged quadrupeds, various in size, corresponding to the duties they have to perform and to the climates in which they are located. Of whatever species, the bat is mammiferous. It suckles its young, of which it has one or two at a birth, and its mouth is provided with teeth. It has four legs, but two of them resemble arms, and it has a tail extended from the vertebræ. Each arm consists of two long bones with an elbow-joint. At the outer extremity of the arm, as with a human hand, there are four fingers and a thumb. The fingers are long thin bones attached lengthwise to a membranous wing, which they expand like the slender whalebones of an umbrella—a most beautiful and effective arrangement. The thumb projects, and is an interesting member. It resembles a claw or hook. By means of its two hooked thumbs the creature can suspend itself from branches of trees or other projections, and is enabled to draw itself forward on the ground. The legs are short, with knee-joints, and the claws of the toes help the thumbs in the matter of suspension. Arms, legs, and tail are all united with the membrane of the wings, and materially aid in propulsion through the air. Everything in the general structure of the animal is subsidiary to the function of flying. The wings, however, are inferior to the wings of birds, such as those of the swallow. But they perfectly fulfill their purpose. Consisting of a membrane which wraps the body like a cloak, these bat wings are powerful in darting swiftly in a series of jerks and zigzags in pursuit of moths and other insects. Besides relying on its eyesight, the bat possesses the advantage of an extremely delicate susceptibility in its thin membranous wings which reveals the presence of any insect it happens to touch in its flight. Had the wings been of feathers like those of birds, this important quality of detecting insects by the slightest touch would have been lost.

Numerous fanciful notions are entertained regarding bats. They are said to be able to see in the dark, and that they are bloody and vengeful in their nature. As concerns seeing in the dark, that is quite erroneous. Their power of avoiding obstacles when flying in darkened places is not due to their eyes, but to that keen sensibility in their wings that has been just alluded to. The thin leathery wings of bats are their antennæ, or feelers. Darting about in all directions in utter darkness, they are never by any chance impeded or injured by obstacles that happen to be in their way. Experiments have been made by stretching strings across darkened places in which a number of them are confined, and no string is ever disturbed in their flight. The exquisitely-radiated system of nerves in a bat's wing offers one of the finest studies in animal physiology, or, we might say, in natural theology. Shall a creature so ingeniously formed be spoken of with sentiments of hostility or derision? On the contrary, it should excite our warmest admiration. Artists from time immemorial have been in the habit of depicting malevolent demons with wings on the pattern of those of the bat—a piece of conventionality wholly at variance with what is learned from a contemplation of the actual facts in nature. The bat is no more fiendish than the swallow or any other bird which has been appointed to rid the atmosphere of superfluous and destructive insects.

The Trade in Birds.

A busy but quiet industry in this city is that of the bird fanciers. A dealer in canary birds says that last year he imported 100,000 birds, which were readily disposed of at fair prices. They are generally brought from the Hartz mountain region of Germany. From the large dealers a fine male canary with a good voice can be bought for $3. Choice specimens with extraordinary vocal powers bring, sometimes, $10. Female birds for breeding purposes sell for $1. Unscrupulous dealers, particularly street vendors, palm off on the unwary the females for good songsters, and only after patient waiting do the owners, who have been sold as well as the birds, find it out. An amateur slight-of-hand performer gives this as his method for rendering a canary tame enough for trick-playing: "Take a young bird and put oil of bergamot on his bill. It will make him 'as drunk as a lord'; then roll him in your hands until he is familiar with your touch, and put him in his cage to come to himself. He can be handled afterward at any time without being at all frightened. Then the first thing is to teach him to climb up your fingers as a ladder, and to hop on your thumb. Soon he can be taught to do anything."

Next to the canary the mocking bird is most in demand. Those whose vocal powers are well-developed are sold for $25 and upward. The birds come from Virginia and other Southern States, and also from Mexico. The bullfinch is highly regarded when well-trained. It can be taught to whistle tunes. There is one in Chatham street which whistles "Pretty Polly Perkins." Its price is $25. One which can whistle ten tunes is valued at $40. The goldfinch, chaffinch, nightingale, lark and the linnets and thrushes are also prized as songsters. Of other birds not songsters, thirty different species, kept as pets for their beauty or acquirements, may be found in market. Of these the parrot is most in demand. A well-trained bird of either the gray African variety, or the green American, is worth $50, or even $100. The most brilliantly colored birds are the Australian paroquets and strawberry finches.—*New York Tribune.*

An Indian Funeral.

"Ned," a Digger Indian, was found dead alongside the railroad track, near Auburn, Cal., having apparently fallen from the platform of a car and fractured his skull. His friends being notified, they placed the remains upon a horse and conveyed them to Clipper Gap, where they were duly cremated in the manner customary with the red men of that section. The funeral pile, which is built of wood to the height of about four feet, is kept burning about five hours, during which time relatives and friends place upon it such articles as they desire to contribute to aid the deceased when he shall have arrived at the happy hunting-grounds; one gives a blanket, another a bow and arrow, another a saddle, etc. When the flesh has all been consumed and only the bones remain, these are raked together and a fire kept burning about them until they also become ashes. When the fire finally dies out the ashes are all collected and taken to the burial-ground and interred, a little sugar-loaf shaped mound being erected over them. The female relatives of the deceased, as evidence of mourning, smear their faces and heads with tar—the extent of the application indicating the closeness of their relationship—and this is left until it naturally wears off. There was a large attendance at "Ned's" funeral, every train arriving at the Gap bringing a number of bucks and squaws. As they were allowed to ride free, the train men usually press the bucks into service when it is necessary to wood up, but on such an occasion as this they sturdily refuse, replying: "No work; funeral to-day."

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS,

A Curious Pet.

A little more than half way across the dreary Tartar steppes, that extend unbroken for eight hundred miles, from the Russian frontier town of Orsk to the great inland lake marked on Asiatic maps as the sea of Aral, the endless level is broken by a deep rocky gully several hundred yards in length, on the brink of which stands a long low building of sun-dried clay, surrounded by a thick wall of the same material.

The whole affair has such a primitive look that it might easily pass for a huge cattle-pen, but for the tw. guns which peer watchfully over its irregular sides, and the glittering bayonet of a white-frocked Cossack, who is standing sentry on an angle of the wall. This little nest is "Fort Karabutak," one of Russia's Central-Asian outposts—a spot so remote and desolate that one might well suppose its garrison to have been sent hither as a punishment for some unheard-of crime.

At this delectable place do I halt about four o'clock one glorious June morning. I hammer lustily at the door of a little mud-plastered log hut, which has nothing but the black and white stripes on its door-posts to show that it is a post-house.

My Tartar servant, meanwhile, assisted my efforts by yelling at the top of his voice, "*Ot!*" (horses).

At length, just as we are beginning to lose patience altogether—for in the Asiatic deserts every minute of the cool morning hours is worth its weight in gold—a long yawn from within, followed by a drowsy "*sei-tchass*" (directly), announces that the master of the house is beginning to bestir himself.

Just at this moment, my attention is attracted to a "swinging cradle" of genuine Eastern fashion, suspended from the projecting eaves, in which lie a brace of sturdy little children, brown as hazel-nuts, and round as plums. Both are fast asleep, in those extraordinary positions which none but children can contrive to assume. I am still admiring the picturesqueness of the group, when I suddenly perceive that I have overlooked one of its most important features.

Snugly curled up between the two sleeping children, in the warmest place of all, lies a round yellowish mass, topped with a pair of pointed ears.

At first sight, its size and color might make one take it for a large cat; but a cat it certainly is not. Nor, as I look again, does it seem like a dog.

The outstretched fore paws on which it rests, indeed, are sufficiently canine, and when I begin to caress it, it responds by licking my hand in genuine dog fashion; but that narrow head, that sharp muzzle, that slanting greenish-yellow eye, surely never belonged to any dog since the world began.

It is this peculiarity of the eyes which, recalling my winter experiences in European Russia, at length lets me into the secret. The bedfellow of the postmaster's children is a young wolf.

Just as I have made this discoverys the door of the hut opens, and out come, a big frowzy, shock-headed fellow, with a huge red beard, who laughs loudly at my look of amazement.

"Aha, *barin!*" (master) "you haven't seen many children like *that*, I fancy!"

"Where on earth did you pick it up?" ask I, looking wonderingly at the two children, who are awake at last, and beginning to pull their four-footed playmate in the most unceremonious fashion.

"Well, you see, last winter, a wolf came prowling round here, and I had to give him a taste of my hatchet. So, when I'd settled him, I bethought mysel, that the she wolf might'nt be far off, and I followed the trail through the snow till it brought me to the hole, and there was the old lady, sure enough, and another tap of the axe quieted her, too.

"But when I saw this poor little brat whimpering over the body, I felt sorry for it, somehow, and I concluded not to kill it but to take it home for the children to play with, and now it gets a share of their bread and milk in the morning and of their blanket at night, just like one of themselves."

"But you surely don't mean to keep it?"

"No, I'm afraid that won't do," said the giant, with a regretful shrug of his huge shoulders. "When it gets bigger, and begins to find its teeth, then"—a significant flourish of the great brown hand completes the unfinished phrase.

When I return from Samarcand, three months later, I find the sentence already executed.—*David Ker.*

Step by Step.

No matter whether the steps be "one hundred and eighty," or less, or more, the safe rule for a boy to attain eminence in the world is always the same. Said a father to his young son, who was complaining that he had nothing to begin with, and shrinking from the "low" position of errand-boy in a store:

"Were you with me last summer, when we visited Baltimore and went up to the top of Washington's monument?"

"Yes, father; you recollect we all went up, and little Fred was so tired he could hardly gain the top."

"Do you recollect how we ascended? Were we lifted from the street by an elevator?"

"No, father. Don't you remember that a man let us in by the door, and we went up by the winding steps? We had no light only that of a smoky lantern, and it was a long time before we reached the top."

"And we got up at last," said his father, "after patiently stepping one hundred and eighty times, one after the other; and were we not repaid at the top with the magnificent view which we enjoyed?"

"It was perfectly grand!" said Thomas.

"Now, Thomas, as you ascended that monument, so you must rise in business. You are now standing on the lower steps—you are *on* the steps—and there is nothing to hinder you, if your health is good, from standing on the top."

Caffre Dances.

The usual signs of festivity in a Caffre kraal is the slaughter of several sheep, which, when the members of the tribe and their friends are collected together, are cooked in their large iron pot, and eaten with great relish and appetite. The women sit apart from the men and elder boys, and cook separately, and all await, silent and dignified, the commencement of the first course, when for a couple of hours it is a continuous eating and cooking. Having consumed a few pounds each, a party of men advance on a small slightly raised circle of the ground. Holding the assegai in the right hand, blanket or sheepskin carosse thrown over the left, they commence going round in a circle, chanting and marking time, the emphasis on the right foot. They strain all the muscles of the body in so doing, and contort the features of the face as they shake their assegais. At times one will leap into the center of the circle, shooting and going through warlike motions; then, retiring to his former place, the whole party resumes the monotonous circular motion. When they are tired, a fresh lot takes their places, and so on. The women have their dance apart, and the girls also, apart from the married women, at the same time.

Curious Method of Catching Quail.

The following passage, from a work called "Sport and Work on the Nepaul Frontier," describes the manner of capturing quails in the East Indies: Traveling one day along one of the glades I have mentioned as dividing the strips of jungle, I was surprised to see a man before me in a field of long stubble, with a cloth spread over his head and two sticks projecting in front at an obtuse angle to his body, forming horn-like projections, on which the ends of his cloth, twisted spirally, were tied. I thought from his curious antics and movements that he must be mad, but I soon discovered that there was method in his madness. He was catching quail. The quail are often very numerous in the stubble fields, and the natives adopt very ingenious devices for their capture. This was one I was now witnessing. overing themselves with their cloth as I have described, the projecting ends of the two sticks representing the horns, they simulate all the movements of a cow or bull. They pretend to paw up the earth, toss their make-believe horns, turn round and pretend to scratch themselves, and, in fact, identify themselves with the animal they are representing; and it is irresistibly comical to watch a solitary performer go through this *al fresco* comedy. I have laughed often at some cunning old herdsman or shekarry. When they see you watching them they will redouble their efforts, and try to represent an old bull going through all his pranks and practices, and throw you into convulsions of laughter.

Round two sides of the field they have previously put fine nets, and at the apex they have a large cage with a decoy quail inside, or perhaps a pair. The quail is a running bird, disinclined for flight except at night; in the daytime they prefer running to using their wings. The idiotic-looking old cow, as we will call the hunter, has all his wits about him. He proceeds very slowly and warily; his keen eye detects the conveys of quail, which way they are going, his ruse generally succeeds wonderfully. He is no more like a cow than that respectable animal is like a cucumber; but he paws, and tosses, and moves about, pretends to eat, to nibble here, and switch his tail there, and so on maneuvers as to keep the running quail away from the unprotected edges of the field. When they get to the verge protected by the net, they begin to take alarm; they are probably not very certain about the peculiar-looking "old cow" behind them, and running along the net, they see the decoy quails evidently feeding in great security and freedom. The V-shaped mouth of the large basket cage looks invitingly open. The puzzling nets are barring the way, and the "old cow" is gradually closing up behind. As the hunter moves along, I should have told you, he rubs two pieces of dry hard sticks gently up and down his thigh with one hand, producing a peculiar crepitation, a crackling sound, not sufficient to startle the birds into flight, but alarming them enough to make them get out of the way of the "old cow." One bolder than the others, possibly the most timid of the covey, irritated by the queer crackling sound, now enters the basket, the others following like a flock of sheep; and once in, the puzzling shape of the entrance prevents their exit. Not infrequently the hunter bags twenty or even thirty brace of quail in one field by this ridiculous looking but ingenious method.

A Suicide's Letter.

The dead body of an unfortunate man, Hood Alston by name, was found on the 3d of March under a tree at Bay St. Louis, Miss. It was discovered that he had destroyed himself by morphine, and that he left behind him a pitiful and deeply interesting letter. He was evidently a man of culture, and the letter said he had once been a journalist. On the 2d of July, 1863, he was struck on the head by a piece of shell at the battle of Gettysburg. He recovered to all appearances and was thought to be quite well. In his letter, however, Alston declares that he has since been conscious that he has always been hovering on the dangerous edge of insanity. He has felt on particular and frequent occasions an almost irresistible impulse to kill people, and always preferentially those who were most dear to him. To avoid this he has fled often from the presence of a wife and children, living in California, whom he tenderly loved; but has never had the moral strength to confess his fears and cause himself to be placed under restraint. At last the accumulated agonies of his apprehension, and the horror of his secret was too much for him and he slew himself. The case is singular and suggestive. How far Alston's madness was, as represented by himself to himself, real and how far feigned we shall probably never know. Perhaps, as some writers would have us think of Hamlet, he was sometimes sane and sometimes otherwise. But were his fears lest he should take the life of others incident to his lucid intervals, or did they only present themselves when his mind was off its balance and so constitute the characteristic and proof of his insanity? The question is a puzzling one, and, like the problem of Hamlet's lunacy and the inquiry whether it is genuine or simulated, may invite endless discussion while leaving the issue forever in the sequel to be "smothered by surmise."—*New York Evening Post.*

A New Astronomical Wonder.

At the last total eclipse of the sun, many astronomers busied themselves chiefly with observing the corona which had excited so much interest and speculation at previous eclipses. This is the name given to the bright light seen outside of the moon's disk when the body of the sun is completely hidden by it.

Opinions were divided as to its cause; some observers thinking it proceeded from the sun's atmosphere, or from luminous gases which shot far above its surface; while others imagined it separated from the sun altogether, and due to other causes in the depths of space.

From the observations made, and from photographs taken, it is now believed to be simply the reflected light of the sun. This reflection is supposed to be due to immense numbers of meteorites, or possibly, systems of meteorites, like the rings of Saturn, revolving about the sun. The existence of such meteorites has long been suspected, and observations now seem to justify a belief in their existence. Their constant falling into the sun is thought to be one of the methods by which its heat is maintained without loss.

Relief From a Corn.

Soak the foot in warm water for a quarter of an hour every night; after each soaking, rub on the corn patiently, with the finger, a half dozen drops of sweet oil; wear around the toe during the day two thicknesses of buckskin, with a hole in it to receive the corn, and continue this treatment until the corn falls out. If you wear moderately loose shoes, it will be months, and even years, before the corn returns, when the same treatment will be efficient in a few days. Paring corns is always dangerous, beside making them take deeper root, as does a weed cut off near the ground; but the plan advised is safe, painless, and costs nothing but a little attention.—*Exchange.*

TIMELY TOPICS.

The sacred right of petition has been vindicated to the extent of 10,167 petitions introduced in the House of Representatives during the Forty-fifth United States Congress. They relate to all sorts of subjects, and come from private individuals, aliens, corporations, literary, scientific, and labor-reform societies, boards of trade, State and Territorial legislatures; in fact, from almost every branch of trade and industry. Under the rule of the House petitions are not presented in open session, but are placed on file, and as a general thing are never heard of.

Sixty-nine libel suits for one libel! Ambiguity has been the death of one poor paper in Marseilles, France. The *Nouvelliste*, of Marseilles, stated some months ago that the tax receiver of St. Etienne had embezzled $10,000. The proprietor must have had more than one "bad quarter of an hour" when he discovered, as he very quickly did, that there are sixty-nine St. Etiennes, towns or communes in France. Every one of the tax receivers of these places brought an action against the paper, which has been ordered to pay $20 damages to each collector, besides $40 fine.

A "first exhibition circular" of the Melbourne International exhibition of 1880 has been received. It contains long lists of commissioners and committees and the "system of general classification," apparently based to a considerable extent upon that of Philadelphia. The president is the Hon. Wm. John Clarke, member of the legislative council at Melbourne. Applications for space should be sent in not later than June 30, 1879. The reception of exhibits will commence June 1, 1880, and none will be admitted after August 31. The exhibition will remain open for six calendar months, commencing October 1, 1880, and closing March 31, 1881. Full particulars can be obtained from James E. Denison, No. 123 Collins street, West Melbourne, who will act as general agent for American exhibitors.

A subject of more than ordinary interest is now under consideration by a committee of the Medico-Legal society, and it is deemed probable that the result of the research and report of the committee will be the passage of a law providing for the verification of every case of supposed death occurring in New York city. The wisdom and necessity of such a law, the *Herald* remarks, can hardly be questioned by any one who has given the subject any careful thought; and so thoroughly is it acknowledged by Europeans that in every principal country of Europe legal cognizance is taken of the possibility of syncope being mistaken for death. And in nearly all, if not all of the principal cities on the continent there is an officer of the law whose duty it is to decide in every case of apparent death whether it is or is not real. In England and America, however, no protection is afforded by the statutes against the possibility of a live person being buried.

An original character, well known in the Latin quarter, has just died in Paris at an advanced age. Pere Royer, as he was called, fancied he was an unappreciated genius, and amused himself in inventing new systems which were to renovate society. He set up a new religion, one article of which—and the one that procured the most adherents—was to make every other day a day of rest. He habituated himself to eating only on alternate days, and used to argue that by sleeping twenty-four consecutive hours and then working for a like period, the same sum of labor would be produced with a saving of food and the time lost at meals. During the late war Pere Royer invented a number of means for annihilating the Prussians, and never pardoned the war department for the indifference it manifested toward his Greek fire, which he called the "prussovore." He was the author of some songs, which were sung in their time by the students, and of a poem called "Le droit de boire," which, unfortunately for him, he never found a publisher to bring out. Like many other philanthropists, he died in a state of utter destitution.

Whoppers.

It was at a miner's cabin in Tennessee; a dozen or so of rough, uncouth, unkempt-looking fellows sat over a stove in an atmosphere redolent with cold coffee and tobacco.

"Talkin' about your stories," said a grizzly, gray old fellow, removing his pipe from between two shaggy masses of tawny hair, while his companions gave each other significant glances—"talkin' about your stories, why, y've all hearn on Bill Hess, him as was killed in '76, a moonshining. Well, Bill an' me wus old cronies. A year afore the war Bill, he swalled of a peach pit. It trubbled of him a kinder, but no one thought much on't; but Bill's appetite it got stronger and stronger, till at last he'd eat and devour of every think as what he could lay of his hands on. An' the mystery about the affair wus, that the more Bill he would eat, the thinner did he become.

"It wus six years arter that—yes, it wus seving years—when one day Bill he wus took with a gripin' an' a groanin'. Snakes! how he kicked and yelled; seving men couldn't hold of him. No doctor wus in the parts where we wus. Well, he had convulsions, an' he had 'em right smart, too, I tell yer, and the furst think we knowd, up came a small cherry tree"—

"I thought as 'ow he swalled of a peach pit?" some one asked.

"Well, so he did, and he disgorged of a peach tree about three feet high—did I say cherry?—well, that wus a slip of the tongue—with bloomin' peaches on it. And arter that Bill's health cum back to him, and he wusn't afflicted no more."

"I've got a story to beat that," exclaimed a young, sprightly-looking miner, with a merry eye and a clear complexion. "Me an' Bob Jones we wus a travelin' in '58, just about the time that ere accident happened to Bill Hess, and Bob he got a cinder in his eye, which kinder annoyed him. It got wuss and wuss, till the poor feller hadn't no peace or comfort. One day, says Bob to me, says he: 'Pete, somethink is the matter with that ere eye, somethink is the matter. It feels like as what it wus gettin' bigger and leavin' of my head.'

"I looked at it, and sure enough there wus a raisen-like sort of think on it. Still it trubbled of Bob. Day by day, that raisen-like sort of think growed and growed, until it wouldn't let the eyelid shut. Mind ye, all this time Bob could see just as well as ever, if anythink, better than nor before. The raisen-like sort of think growed and growed for two years, when it had growed three inches out of Bob's eye. It was just like a bush, with tiny branches and little bits of leaves. Well, to make a long story short, one night Bob turned over on his face in his sleep, and in the mornin' he found a little maple tree lyin' alongside of him, and the pain in his eye and the bush wus gone. That, there," pointing to a sapling just out of the door, "is the tree which growed of the cinder what Bob Jones caught in his eye."

The Preservation of Forests.

In an article with the above title in the *North American Review*, Felix L. Oswald, after reviewing the disastrous effects which have followed the wholesale destruction of forests in various countries of the world, remarks that since the year 1835 the forest area of the Western hemisphere has decreased at the average yearly rate of 7,600,000 acres, or about 11,400 square miles; in the United States alone this rate has advanced from 1,600 square miles in 1835 to 7,000 in 1855, and 8,400 in 1876. Between 1750 and 1835 the total aggregate of forests felled in South and Central America (especially in Southwestern Mexico), and in the Eastern, Southern and Southwestern States of our republic, may be estimated at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres. In other words, we have been wasting the moisture supply of the American soil at the average ratio of seven per cent. for each quarter of a century during the last one hundred and twenty-five years, and are now fast approaching the limit beyond which any further decrease will affect the climatic phenomena of the entire continent.

If we consider how the agricultural products of the eastern continents become from year to year more inadequate to the wants of their still-growing population, we may forsee the time when the hope of the world will depend upon the productiveness of the American soil; but that productiveness depends on the fertilizing influence of the American forests. If they are gone we shall ave on earth no newer world to hope for—no future Columbus can alleviate the struggle for existence. To stay such a catastrophe the author suggests that in every township, where the disappearance of arboreal vegetation begins to affect the perennial springs and water courses or the fertility of the fields, a space of fifty acres should be appropriated for a "township grove," an oasis to be consecrated forever to shade trees, birds' nests, picnics and playing children. In all new settlements, where a remnant of the primeval forests has survived, let the woods on the upper ridges or on the summits of isolated hills be spared by mutual agreement of the proprietors. In the treeless regions of the great West not only the amateur societies, but every grange and farmers' union of every county, should devote themselves to the work of tree culture; and every landed proprietor should see to it that the boundaries of his estates be set with shade trees, and that the wooden fences be supplanted by quick set hedges. Let fruit trees be planted wherever there is a piece of ground neither otherwise occupied nor absolutely barren; and be sure that their influence on the atmosphere in summer and their fertilizing leaves in fall will more than indemnify the adjoining fields for the modicum of sunlight they may intercept. Any State where these precautions should be generally adopted would soon be so unmistakably distinguished by the unfailing humidity and freshness of its fields and the abundance of its crops, that the sheer necessity of competition would induce backward neighbors to try the experiment, and before long the maxim would not only be generally recognized, but generally acted upon, that husbandry and tree culture are inseparable.—*Scientific American.*

Women Druggists in Holland.

In 1865 a young lady of Zaandijk, Miss A. M. Tobbe, wrote to the medical commission of Northern Holland, asking to be admitted as a student of pharmacy; she desired to fit herself to carry on the druggist business of her father, who had just died, and which was about to be entrusted to a graduate with a diploma. The commission answered her that her request was so exceptional that they did not think they had a right to decide it, and advised her to write personally to the minister of the interior, M. Thorbecke. On the 25th of June, 1865, he refused her request on the ground that as article seventeen of the instructions for druggists used only the pronoun *he*. The law of 1866 upon the exercise of the art of healing was, however, more gallant than its predecessor and admitted women as well as men to the examination as either students of pharmacy, druggists' assistants or druggists. Hardly eleven years have passed since this last medical law began to operate, and already a hundred women have been received as students of pharmacy, and when they have acquired the necessary knowledge and satisfied the legal requirements will pass through the examinations necessary to qualify them for the right to open a drug store.

The examination required for becoming a student of pharmacy is itself quite a serious one. It comprehends the Dutch language, arithmetic, Latin, the reading and application of written receipts and some of the prescriptions of the *Pharmacopœa heerbandica*, a theoretical knowledge of medicine, a knowledge of simples by their exterior characters, the origins of medicines, their scientific names with their synonyms and the preparation of receipts. The fact is not very flattering to the stronger sex that, on the average, the number of masculine candidates refused is double that of women candidates. These future druggists, many of whom are the daughters of druggists or country doctors, do not find their places only in their fathers' offices but are in demand among the druggists of the large cities, in Amsterdam especially, and now in the pharmacies of hospitals, and commend themselves by their habits of order, neatness and exactness, which are rarely met with in equal degree among their male competitors.—*New York Graphic.*

Alligator-Steaks.

The following letter is from the correspondence column of the New York *Evening Post*: "A short paragraph about Achille Murat in the *Evening Post* reminds me of some stories about him that I have often heard on the gulf coast of Florida. Only the older families remembered him, as he died in 1847. His wife is buried with him at Tallahasse.

"With a Frenchman's instinct for new and rare foods, Murat himself cooked and ate from nearly the entire fauna of Florida. He used to cook alligator-steak in a way so delicious that no alligator in all Florida would recognize it as a morsel of one of his brothers. Another of his experiments was in cooking the turkey-buzzard, the scavenger of Southern cities. These birds are among the best of flyers, soaring around at a great height for hours at a time, with no appearance of moving their wings, which have a spread of about six feet. But they are foul and disgusting birds, always eating carrion food if they can get it; and I have seen great flocks of them so gorged with such food that they could not raise themselves from the ground, and so were at the mercy of any one who chose to walk among them and knock them over. They are seldom killed, and in most Southern towns and villages are protected by law. Perhaps their occupation is of value in that warm climate in disposing of dead cattle, alligators and fish. Murat worked faithfully over his buzzard roasts and buzzard fricasee until he could stand it no longer. When asked how he liked it, he said: 'Oh! I can eat any kind bird; I am not affrate to eat anyzing. I have no prejudice; but ze buzzard is no goode.'"

ITEMS OF INTEREST

A horse-race—Colts.

"Branch-houses"—The florists.

There are fifty substitutes for coffee, and 129 for tea.

The lighthouses of the world are estimated at 2,814.

One-third of Chicago's population is German, or of German origin.

A case is sometimes gained through perjury and sometimes per jury.

The man who was lost in slumber probably found his way out on a nightmare.

Many of the provincial cities of China have populations of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 each.

We suppose no one would care to do without a tongue. But, after all, it is only a matter of taste.

A FACT IN ASTRONOMY.

If the moon were like some men,
Every night she'd be sublime,
For instead of quartering then
She would be full all the time.

New Mexico has 1,000,000 head of sheep, valued at $1,500,000; Colorado 950,000 head, valued at $1,000,000; Wyoming territory 225,000, valued at $450,000.

"Mother is all the time telling me not to bolt my food," said the small boy, "and now she has gone and bolted up the cupboard that has got all the company victuals."

On the Atlantic ocean, during the prevalence of a heavy storm, the extreme altitude of waves above the intervening depressions or hollows was found to be forty-three feet.

The difference between the thermometer on a July day and a meadow lark is that the latter rises three hundred feet, while the former goes up nearly a hundred degrees, above nothing.—*N. Y. News.*

Nothing is more injurious to the floors of a building than covering them with painted floor-cloth, which entirely prevents the access of atmospheric air, whence the dampness of the boards never evaporates.

A confidence operator was caught in the act of cheating a man at cards, and boldly insisted that by so doing he was only obeying the scriptural injunction. When asked how he made that out, he said: "He was a stranger, and I took him in."

Two lovers at the gate;
They linger, linger, linger;
He binds the ring of fate—
The ring of love and fate—
With a kiss upon her finger.
—*Somebody.*

One lover at the grate;
She lingers, lingers lingers,
"Heigho! this ring of fate,"
She says, "I've seen of late
Upon six others' fingers."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Select your object in life, and then make it your great and constant aim to attain it. This is the only true principle of success in any department of labor—the great principle acted on by men who attain anything like eminence. They select their object for the most part in early life, and then pursue it with unshaken resolution and firmness.

Foolish Every-day Questions—Askin the orange peddler, "Are they sweet?" Inquiring of your friend Smith as to what the weather is going to be in the future time, certain or indefinite. Demanding "What's the news?" with the expectation of getting any answer other than "O-o-h, nothing." Hailing Tom, Dick and Harry with "How d'ye do?" "How are ye?" as though you cared a rush how they did or how they were.—*Boston Transcript.*

The American *Agriculturist*, in an interesting article on the Texas cattle drive, says: "The cattle go to the river for water at noon, with the exception of a few, which remain behind to take care of the calves. One cow may often be seen watching twelve or fifteen calves, while their mothers have gone with the remainder of the herd to drink. After the return of the herd the 'watchers' take their turn. This interesting fact is vouched for by several old ranchmen."

David Crockett once visited a menagerie at Washington, and, pausing a moment before a particularly hideous monkey, exclaimed: "What a resemblance to the Hon. Mr. X.!" The words were scarcely spoken, when he turned, and, to his great astonishment, saw standing at his side the very man whom he had complimented. "I beg your pardon," said the gallant colonel; "I would not have made the remark had I known you were near me, and I am ready to make the most humble apology for my unpardonable rudeness; but"—looking first at the insulted member of Congress, whose face was anything but lovely, and then at the animal compared to him—"hang it, if I can tell whether I ought to apologize to you or to the monkey!"

Wanted to Purchase.

The bells had just struck three o'clock in the morning when there came a faint knock at the humble door of the humble cabin of the humble Widow Laybold on Woodbridge street. The widow turned in her sleep and muttered:

"'Tis some child of woe and sorrow
Come thus early here to borrow
Tea or coffee for her breakfast."

The next knock wasn't so faint. It made the door shake and the dishes rattle, and the widow sat up in bed and cried out:

"'Tis some loafer who is pounding:
Ah! I hear his voice resounding;
And I'll chase him from my door."

The third knock was a kick, and the humble Widow Laybold opened her door with that prompt, decided action which alone saved the battle of Waterloo. Before her stood a tall, distinguished stranger, and he said:

"Lady fair, excuse this knocking,
Pray o'erlook this conduct shocking—
Kicking on your door.
Is your name Mirandy Taylor,
Widow of a gallant sailor
Dead upon Lake Erie's shore?"

The widow gracefully inclined her head and deluged the stranger with a pail of water, and he was running away when he fell into the arms of a policeman. He was permitted to sit by a hot stove for the next five hours. Yet when court opened the only dry spot about him was his throat.

"Did you have the least idea that Mirandy Taylor lived there?" inquired his honor.

"Well, I don't remember whether I had the least idea or not. I thought I'd inquire and see. I'm a great hand to inquire."

"You are, eh? Well, when you come in sight of the house of correction the driver of the Maria will answer all inquiries. I shall book you for thirty days."

"Judge, does it seem possible that a man as wet as I am is to be incarcerated in a bastile for simply inquiring for Mirandy Taylor? I'm amazed and astounded."

"Thirty days is the sentence, wet or dry. If you go up there wet they can pack you closer."

"And may I inquire, your honor, if this is the nineteenth century?"

"You may, sir; and you may get your sentence doubled if I hear any more talk."

"I'm too wet to run any risks," said the prisoner to himself, and he went in to hug the stove and wait for the carriage to back up.—*Detroit Free Press*

Words of Wisdom.

Lame excuses seldom carry the crutches of plausibility.

Wisdom prepares for the worst, bu folly leaves the worst for the day when it comes.

Fortune turns faster than a mill-wheel. They at the top to-day may be at the bottom to-morrow.—*Beecher.*

Do you know that a wise and good man does nothing for appearance; but everything for the sake of having acted well?

The moment we feel angry in controversy we have already ceased striving for truth, and begin striving for our selves.

The latter part of a wise man's life is taken up in curing the follies, prejudices and false opinions he had contracted in the former.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..........................EDITOR

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 3, 1879.

The delectable Lewistown Gazette is haunted by rebels since the democrats have captured the two houses of congress. Oh Mosehy!

Nearly all the radical organs are in spasms about the rebs since the 4th of March. The people are not so much frightened about the rebs as they were over the robs under the rads.

The stationery steal which the REPORTER referred to several weeks ago among a dozen other steals about our state capital, is to be investigated. If it is fairly investigated we predict there will be a big stink. But the other steals should also be looked up—we pointed out a score of them in the REPORTER week before last. Let every stall in the stable be examined.

The auditor general's report shows that the cost of stationery for the two houses of the legislature in 1875 amounted to $13,220 55; in 1876 it was $23,140, 06; in 1877 it reached $25,206,91, and in 1878 it ran up to $35,599 71. Many members declare that it was impossible for the two houses to have used the stationery thus paid for by the state, and there are intimations that the report of the committee will be startling to the fleeced tax-payers of the state.

We repeat what we said three weeks ago—$5000 will pay for all the stationery for the two houses.

At last the agony over the Berlin mission has ended. On 26 Mr. Hayes sent the nomination of Andrew D White, of New York, to the senate, as minister to Berlin. This is a dark horse nomination; there was such an earnest contest among the different aspirants, that they were all thrown aside and a new man taken.

The Detroit river is to be tunneled the contract price is $1,500,000. It will extend from Stony island to Anderson, out a distance of 3,700 feet, with double arches for a double track eighteen feet high and fifteen feet wide.

And now they claim to have Charley Ross in Snyder county, in the person of a stray boy who came in possession of Mr. John Ulsh, sr.

Whenever Yocum don't vote with the greenbackers, and its not often he does, he tumbles over to the republicans to give them a lift—always ready when they need him. Those democrats who voted for him can now balance their sheets and see what they have. With Curtin there, and that will be seen, we will have a member who will be of some account, both to the country and the democracy. Gov. Curtin's case is a strong and clear one, and if congress does not adjourn too soon it will no doubt be decided in his favor at the present extra session.

The republicans say it is revolution to tack the repeal of the radical election laws on an appropriation bill. As that is the way the radicals managed to pass these laws, we say it is just as fair to repeal them in the manner in which they were enacted in 1872. If that is revolution, we favor it.

The late Teller (Blaine) committee has been reformed by the democrats of the senate and will hereafter be known as the Wallace committee, from Senator Wallace being the chairman. Mr. Wallace will now be placed in a position to unearth some things regarding the presidential steal which the Teller committee would rather have covered up or white washed. If there is any balm in Gillead Mr. Wallace will know how to get at it, he was on the minority in the Teller committee which did not allow him much scope, and his present position will enable him to catch up and do those things which were left undone.

The action of the joint democratic caucus, at Washington, on 26 ult., will meet a hearty response from every democrat and can not be found fault with by any fairminded republican. The proposition of the joint committee to repeal the jurors' test oath, the authorization of troops at the polls and to modify the supervisors' act so as to abolish the deputy marshals and to retain two supervisors at each poll, with the recommendation that repealing clauses be inserted in the several appropriation bills, was adopted. A substitute was offered by Emory Speer, of Georgia, which proposed that the repealing bills recommended by the joint committee should be passed as separate and independent measures. There was a lengthy discussion of the whole subject, Senator Bayard advocating the adoption of Mr. Speer's substitute, while Senators Voorhees and Lamar and others supported the proposition of the joint committee. The speeches were of a conservative character and all favored a careful protection of the ballot while earnestly insisting upon the repeal of laws under which the constitutional rights of voters have been openly and repeatedly violated.

[*The Tribune.*]

"If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex-Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders. Yet this is what it has come to."

To which the World makes the following response:

Very good. Now let the Tribune tell us whether the reason why the loyal States have sent but four Union soldiers to the Senate is—

I. That very few leading Republicans "went out and risked their lives for the old flag;" or.

II. That the Republicans don't care to waste Senatorships on the men who "went out and risked their lives for the old flag"?

It is quite immaterial to us which explanation our contemporary offers; meanwhile we desire Messrs. Platt, Hamlin, Blaine, Dawes, Hoar, Chandler, Conkling and all the other "war-horses" who are now saving the Union over again to understand on the Tribune's authority that they did not go out and risk their lives for the old flag, and that their presence in Congress is an outrage upon all who did this.

A daughter of Gov. Hubbard of Connecticut, the other day eloped with her father's coachman and got married. The governor is much distressed thereat—the daughter was his favorite and youngest. The coachman bore a good reputation.

THEY DIED HARD.

The rads of the U. S. Senate did—on the 4 of March. They enjoyed the fat things of the land uninterruptedly for 18 years. Like the hardened sinner, who enjoyed all the pleasures of the world without the fear of the judgement before him, when the hour to die comes his eyes have a longing look for to stay and he does not wish to depart; like Lot's wife these fellows prefer brimstone and Gomarah.

When the democrats of the senate made a move to put democrats into the senate offices, last week, instead of republicans, a wail of agony and distress went up from Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar and the rest, and they begged to have the half dozen republican senate officials retained and that no change be made. Wallace and Beck and the other democratic leaders said they could not see it and intended to make the old fellows walk and put their own friends into the places. Where did the rads spare a democrat when they could put one out? They now hold one hundred thousand offices throughout the country, yet stand up in the senate like cry-babies and ask the democrats not to put out the half dozen radicals that have been there so long for years!

If there is any thing these radical senators might with some propriety plead for it is that the fellows put out be not prosecuted and put into the penitentiary for plundering.

They die hard—but they must go—yes, they did go, and are out. Even if the democrats were not in power, we would say there should be a change, and a new set of republicans be put in instead of keeping one set at the crib for 18 to 20 years. We never knew of such impudence as that displayed by the republican senators when they made their howling protest against having them sets put out of the senate offices and democrats put in.

Such unselfish patriotism like that of Conkling, Edmunds and Hoar, is too high to give vent to in the senate. Let them wait until the 4th of July, then get upon the top-most rail of the fence and whistle Yankee Doodle.

DEPUTY MARSHAL PETS.

What kind of a machine the one is which the radicals invented to assist them at the elections, will be plainly seen from the evidence of Marshal Kerns, before the Wallace committee the other day:

James N. Kerns testified he had been United States marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania for seven years; the mayor of Philadelphia, who is a republican, appoints the members of the police force of that city; there are from 1,000 to 1,200 policemen on the active list; they are republicans; there are 686 voting precincts or divisions in the city; should judge that in about two thirds of these divisions the election officers in November, 1878, were republicans; witness appointed 773 deputy marshals for that election; the excess over 686 is explained by the fact that a second deputy was in some cases appointed by request of citizens; not more than two were appointed to any one poll, 36 arrests were made by his officers, some on election day, of which most were on view, others afterwards on warrants of the courts; three of these have been tried and two convicted and others are awaiting trial. The total amount of money extended by witness, as claimed by him from the general government on account of the November election, was about $7,600 Deputies received $10 for two days' service. On Monday they received instructions, their commissions, etc., and the next day was election day.

Ha! 773 deputies in Philadelphia, on election day, at $10 per day, to arrest 37 voters, democrats, shows up the thing nicely. Now this is one of the infamous laws the democrats intend to repeal. What honest republican desires such an infamous statute to remain on the books?

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution requesting him to furnish a statement of the amounts paid to supervisors of elections for 1876 and 1878 in excess of fees in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The amounts claimed he says are: New York, Northern District, $11,578 80; New York, Eastern District, $15 999 53; New Jersey, $7 324 83; Pennsylvania, Eastern District $5 830,50. There was paid to chief supervisors in 1876, $59,383, and in 1878 $5,108, and to the other supervisors in 1876, $110,914, and in 1878, $110,099 The amount expended in Louisiana in those years was $13,491; Massachusetts, $9 373; New Jersey, $10,236; New York $145,097; Cincinnati, O., $1 610; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, $58 289; Western District, $5,290; Illinois, $10,120.

Read the facts which the Wallace committee has already proven, and then say whether the infamous deputy marshal business should be continued.

Estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky indicate that the wheat crop will be bounteous, while there is a poor prospect for peaches and apples.

Senator Wallace has arrived in Washington from Philadelphia and expresses much satisfaction at the result of the investigation in Philadelphia. He says the committee are only on the threshold of great frauds.

The woman suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 82.

The Tyrone Herald of 27 ult, says over five hundred emigrants, from different sections of this State, passed through that place on Tuesday evening, on their way to Kansas. Among them are about one hundred and seventy-five Dunkards, or German Baptists. They had with them a Bishop and a full organization.

Hugging sociables are popular in some rural parts of New Jersey. The prices charged are given for benevolent purposes. It costs ten cents to hug a girl between fifteen and twenty, but you have to pay twenty-five cents for a young widow, five cents for a girl between twenty and thirty, and a dollar for hugging a married lady.

The Williamsport Bulletin which in 1876 was strongly anti-Grant and anti-third term, has wheeled around and booms for Grant and a third term. It may have been taken with a longing for the fat flesh pots under Grantism.

At the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburg on 24, Captain John F. Dravo made a speech bitterly denouncing the Philadelphia merchants who signed the remonstrances against the riot bill, and urging Pittsburgers to withdraw their patronage from all such merchants. Major William Frew argued that the Philadelphians should not be reproached for guarding their own interests. Postmaster Anderson followed in the same strain as Dravo.

A Boston firm which has been dealing in hides, has failed with $160,000 liabilities. We suppose they are hide bound.

A question for debating societies: Which is the worst, Simon or the widow?

A Massachusetts saving's bank treasurer has embezzled ninety thousand dollars, doing it all in three years time.

Gen. Sherman thinks there is no prospect for an Indian war.

The American Bible revision committee held their regular monthly meeting for March in New York on the 27th, 28th and 29th. The old testament committee finished the second revision of the Acts of the Apostles.

The Oliver Cameron case, it was thought, would get to the jury on Tuesday, 1st.

WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

Although we buy a great many articles from foreigners, and sell a great many articles to them, there are comparatively few articles of import of very great value compared with the value of some of the great staples of American agricultural production we export. The values of the principal articles of import during the last calendar year were, in round numbers, as follows:

Coffee.	$ 49,800,000
Gold and Silver.	28,800,000
Hides and skins.	16,400,000
Tea.	15,200,000
Raw silk.	6,900,000
Breadstuffs.	10,000,000
Manufactures of cotton.	19,000,000
Fish.	5,500,000
Flax, and manufactures of.	15,400,000
Fruits and nuts.	10,000,000
Iron and steel.	8,700,000
Leather and leather goods.	7,000,000
Silk goods.	21,300,000
Sugars.	77,300,000
Tin.	9,000,000
Tobacco and cigars.	6,100,000
Wines.	5,600,000
Wool and woolens.	28,800,000
Total.	$341,800,000

The total value of imports for the year was $460 680 326. About three-fourth in value, therefore, of all our imports consisted of the eighteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. No other articles or class of articles reached $5,000,000 in value, and many of them were valued below half a million each. It will be observed that the largest item is sugar, the most of which we import from Cuba. Our export trade to Cuba is comparatively small. Next in importance is coffee, the greater part of which we obtain from Brazil, with which country also our export tarde is small.

Our principal domestic exports during the same year were, in round numbers, as follows, all articles and classes of articles below $5,000,000 in value being omitted:

Living animals.	$ 10,000,000
Bread and breadstuffs.	206,700,000
Raw cotton.	184,700,000
Manufactured cotton.	10,600,000
Gold and silver.	19,500,000
Iron and steel.	13,200,000
Leather and leather goods.	8,200,000
Mineral oils.	41,000,000
Other oils.	5,300,000
Provisions.	125,600,000
Tallow.	7,200,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of.	32,200,000
Wood, and manufactures of.	15,900,000
Total.	$680,100,000

The total value of domestic exports for the year was $748,648 628. Hence it will be seen that nearly seven-eighths in value of our domestic exports consisted of the thirteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. It will also be seen that the great bulk of our exports consists of agricultural products and mineral oils, the total of these articles exceeding $600,000,000, and that a comparatively insignificant part consists of articles far advanced by process of manufacture. Although our manufactures are of superior quality, and amount in value to at least three thousand millions of dollars annually, we export a ridiculously small proportion of the grand total. With the exception of cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel, we exported no kind of manufactured articles last year to the value of five million dollars. Even of cotton goods we did not export as much as we did in 1860. We could sell agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and many other articles of manufacture, in competition with foreign productions if our manufacturers had the wisdom to remove some of the obstructions they have laid upon themselves in the name of protection.

Last year we imported and re-exported foreign products to the value of $21,109 062. Most of the re-export items were of small value. The principal of them were, in round numbers, as follows: Coffee, $2,700,000; gold and silver coin and bullion, $7,300,000, of which $6,700 000 was foreign coin; tea, $700,000 breadstuffs, $2,300,000; wool and woolens $1,100,000. These five items amount to $14,100,000, or about two-thirds of the whole. No other item reached half a million, and the most of them were below $100,000. The re-export trade of Great Britain vastly exceeds our own. This is especially true with respect to tea, coffee, sugar, silks, spices and gold and silver. Fifty years hence it will probably be different. America may then have the great merchant marine of the world, and an American city may be the world's clearing-house.

"THOSE BRIGADIERS."

If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders.—N. Y. Tribune.

The reason why such a large number of the Southern representatives in Congress happen to have been Confederate soldiers is that during the war of the rebellion, the brains and culture of the South went to the front to fight. However mistaken their cause, they were willing to show their devotion to it by risking their lives for it. Their soldiers represented such a large and, by all odds, such a respectable portion of their community, that in the selection of representatives they must need be confined largely to ex-Confederate soldiers. In the North it is quite different. Many of the loudest mouthed loyalists had no taste for fighting. They were and ever since have been vigorous in their assertions of patriotism, but they snuffed the battle from afar. Mr. Blaine, for instance, rather than prove his faith by his works, sent a substitute who got into the Provost Marshal's office and from there was promoted to the penitentiary. The Camerons about that time were more interested in getting army contracts for themselves and their friends than setting squadrons in the field. Mr. Conkling's beautiful figure was, we believe, never exposed as a target for rebel bullets. Zach Chandler has told us only how his back was turned to the enemy. Dawes and Hoar were both in the prime of life when the war broke out, but neither ever buckled on the sword. And so of the rest of them. Had they been as brave and honest for their professed convictions as their Southern colleagues, the roll call of Union Generals would find more to answer to it.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Page 348 of volume 17 of the United States Statutes at Large exhibits an act "in relation to sundry civil expenses and other purposes," and commonly called an appropriation act, inserted in the body of which are several important amendments to then existing statutes concerning the employment of supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. That was in 1872, when the Republicans found it convenient to insert in an appropriation bill a recognition and extension of arbitrary arrests on election day. When, in 1879, the Democrats seek to repeal those amendments of 1872 and the laws upon which these were based, and find it convenient to insert this repeal in another appropriation bill, the Democrats are told by their opponents in Congress and in the press that this design is revolutionary. But why more revolutionary in 1879 than in 1872? Why more revolutionary in the repeal than in the enactment?

A bill is now before the Illinois Legislature, and will probably become a law for the protection of bank depositors. It provides, among other things, that a bank officer receiving a deposit and knowing the bank to be insolvent or on the verge of suspension at the time shall be guilty of fraud, and fined double the amount of the deposit or imprisoned in the penitentiary. It also proposes to forbid the loaning of deposits or trust funds of a savings bank to its officers without the consent of depositors and in a general way aims at making it a crime punishable the same as any other form of theft, for bank officers to take what does not belong to them. There is no doubt of the necessity of some such restrictions as these in Ill nois, as well as in every other State where they do not at present exist.

The Belmont oil works in Philadelphia were burned on Monday. Loss, $100,000.

The state legislature sat its ordinary time now and nothing at all done.

A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Penn'a railroad, six miles this side of Harrisburg, by placing rocks on the track. The rocks were however thrown off by being struck by a passenger train. Hanging is too good for the guilty ones.

Deputy United States Marshall Covington who has been in the mountains of eastern Kentucky during the past two weeks, telegraphs that he has captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills.

It was said in well informed quarters that there was not much reason to doubt now that the appropriation bills, with the political features attached, would become laws either with or without the signature of the President; that there was a strong probability that if he could not bring himself to the point of affixing his signature to the bills he would permit them to become laws by allowing the constitutional limit of ten days to expire without returning them. These views are only matters of opinion, but they are received with confidence, and so strong has the impression taken hold of the stalwart Republicans that the President is "shaky" that they go up to the White House in troops every day to expostulate with him and stiffen him up.

In Chester, Pa., a man fell dead while taking a drink of liquor.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Sub Committee in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 28.—This morning at half past 9 o'clock, the sub committee of five of the Wallace-Teller senatorial investigating committee, appointed to take testimony in regard to the late November election in this city, held its first session at room No. 42, at the Girard house. The committee consists of Senators Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Hear, of Massachusetts; Garland, of Arkansas; M'Donald, of Indiana and Cameron, of Wisconsin, all of whom arrived late last night.

The first witness called was R. C. Howell, residing No. 933 Franklin street, Second division of the Twentieth ward. He testified that the marshal in his division was Charles Oliphant, who was drunk on the day of the election and insulted democratic voters. A. M. Hackenburg desired to vote, when Oliphant said: "I'll take you anyhow." His vote had not been challenged and citizens succeeded in getting him away. The deputy marshal held the republican window book through the day. The division has always been a peaceful one, and there was no need of any marshal there whatever.

John Trainor, of the Second division, Twenty-ninth ward, was then called; Chas. Herr was the United States marshal on election day at the division; his character was very bad, and about a year ago he had been arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses; a Mr. Emery came up to vote, when Herr said he had no right to vote, and squared off as if to fight; Mr. Emory became frightened and went down to the corner, and the marshal after him; in the afternoon learned that Emory had been arrested, and then went to court and got a writ of *habeas corpus*; took him out of the station house, but he got his vote without the writ; Herr was soliciting republican votes; he had a badge under his coat.

Frank M. Hutchinson, of the Eighth division, Fifth ward, testified that Arthur Vance was one of the marshals in his division; when he went to vote he was challenged; his name was not upon the list; his voucher proceeded to testify that he was a resident of the ward, when Vance shouted from a small room, "If that man votes I'll arrest him." The judge decided that the witness was qualified to vote and did vote, when Vance arrested him, on the ground that he was a delinquent poll tax payer of the Twentieth ward. On approaching the poll he was asked if he would vote for Petroff; he asked for a democratic ticket. When he was arrested he told the marshal that as sure as he was imprisoned he would have the marshal arrested for false imprisonment; was taken to the United States district attorney's office, when Vance remarked that he did not want to give any trouble, and the witness replied he knew he was right and asked no favors. He was then taken before the marshal, who admitted him in his own recognizance to appear the next day. He appeared, but his case was not called, and he has not since been called. Since then Marshal Vance met him and said he had acted too hastily. Some one had told him that he was from the Twentieth ward, and he had not seen his tax receipt.

Michael M'Ginnis, a resident of Apple Tree alley, the Sixth division Sixth ward, was called and testified that John Homeyard and Arthur Mute were the United States marshals at that election division. They walked about and did not do much. The policemen kept near the polls; during the morning Homeyard threatened to pull a Mr. Hyde in. He also pulled out a black jack and threatened a democratic friend that the witness had brought to vote. A democrat came to M'Ginnis and said that a man who wanted to vote had been brought from Race street wharf, and he called on the deputy marshal to arrest him, but Homeyard refused, saying: "You've got a badge on, arrest him yourself," the policemen stood within two feet of the polls and said they did not care for the laws.

Charles Miller, detective, employed by the city, testified to the reputations borne by some of the deputy marshals in question. Philip Maddox, he said, was convicted of highway robbery and had only been out of prison about a year. Frank M'Namee was a desperate character, who had been convicted of having stolen goods in his possession. Albert Lenore he knew to be a bad man. Daniel Redding was a notorious character who had been tried in 1869, but not convicted on account of having "so many good swearers." Rodney S. Springfield was tried for killing a man. Michael Slaven was a repeater and thief and Wm. Glenn was "pretty rough around elections."

Charles I. Murray, of the Twenty third ward, was at the polls on election day and saw the police blocking the window and preventing legal voters from voting.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

Among a number of very important decisions made by the Supreme Court recently, was one of vital importance to most owners of real estate. Under existing rulings and practice holders of properties purchased and sold "under and subject" to a mortgage have been held personally liable for the difference between the face of the mortgage and the proceeds of the sale of the property, in case it has depreciated below the amount of the mortgage. Divested of its technicalities, an elaborate opinion delivered by the Supreme Court, on Monday, reverses the rulings of the lower courts and a long existing practice, and makes the holder of the mortgage dependent wholly upon the property itself for his satisfaction unless the owner has expressly promised to be liable for any deficiency. If the property fall in value below the amount of the mortgage there is no claim on the owner beyond what is satisfied by the sale of the property itself. This ruling settles a principle of great importance to all owners of real estate upon which there is any mortgage.—*Altoona Call.*

WHAT IS DIABETES?

Doctors differ as to what is diabetes, but it is conceded by those who have been troubled with kidney disorder and liver complaint that Kidney Wort is the boss remedy. In constipation piles and painful stools it both relieves and cures.

The Creek Indians of Manitoba threaten a general war of extermination against the whites.

ASSASSINATING A JUDGE.

How Thomas Buford Went Gunning for a Member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—A disappointed litigant angry at a judicial decision went out gunning for the Judges of the Court of Appeals and succeeded in assassinating one of them, Judge John M. Elliott, in front of the Capitol Hotel, of this city. Colonel Thomas Buford, of Henry County, has for some time had a case of much importance to him pending in the Court of Appeals, and the case was decided recently by the Court adversely to Buford, and Judge Elliott delivered the opinion. At 1 o'clock the Court adjourned and the Judges went to the Capitol Hotel to dine. Chief Justice Pryor arrived at the hotel the first of any of his colleagues and spoke to Buford, who was sitting on the porch and at that time unarmed. In a very little while Judges Elliott and Hines followed the Chief Justice. In the mean time Buford had left his seat and had procured a double barrelled shot gun, and with a game-bag over his shoulder he looked as though he was starting on an innocent gunning expedition. Judge Elliott met him at the foot of the massive stone steps of the hotel and remarked pleasantly to the discomfited suitor:

"It is a fine day for sniping."

"Yes," replied Buford. "Won't you come take a drink?"

This invitation Judge Elliott politely declined, and bowing to Judge Hines, who was going elsewhere, turned and started up the steps of the hotel. Before he had half reached the top Buford deliberately levelled his gun at Judge Elliott and, firing, the load passed through the left side of the Judge and lodged in his heart. The gun being loaded with buckshot of course the Judge fell dead. Buford placed his hat under the head of his victim and said:

"Now die like a man."

The assassin was immediately taken in custody and the dead Judge's body was carried into the hotel, where the other Judges and his numerous friends gathered around it. When brought before Esquire Gwynn, Buford passionately kissed the barrels of his gun which he had taken from the hands of a bystander. In the jail he said, "I intended the other load for Judge Pryor, but changed my mind." The excitement here is beyond all precedent and we are well accustomed to it at that. Threats of lynching have been made but nothing has been done up to 11 o'clock. The suit was brought some years ago in Henry County to enforce a heavy lien on Buford's farm. Judge Pryor, now Chief Justice, was Circuit Judge of that county at the time and decided the case against Buford. The decision meant his utter impoverishment.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Negro Taken from Jail, Lynched, and His Body Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26 1879.—This evening a fearful affair took place at Fort Scott, Kansas. Early in the day Gus Howard, the negro who outraged a twelve-year-old child on Monday, was caught and smuggled into jail. A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded the building, and by dark it numbered 8,000. Shortly after seven o'clock a rush was made with an improvised battering ram at the jail door, which was smashed in. The jailer was overpowered and Howard dragged out by the howling mob with a rope around his neck. He was a powerful negro, and on the way to the public square held the rope in his teeth most of the time, and fought and struggled desperately.

Arriving at the market square, he was hauled to a lamppost and pulled up writhing, swearing and praying, and held until he was dead. A monster bonfire was then kindled, the body hurled upon it and burned until nothing remained, the mob howling about and putting faggots to the fire like demons. The scene was horrible, and, occurring after dark, was terribly real and weird.

A MURDERER CRAVES DEATH TO ESCAPE THE CONSTANT VISION OF HIS VICTIM.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1879.—Knox Martin, the negro murderer of John Wettemmier and wife, still insists that he wants to be hung, and that he prefers death to another year of remorse in a prison cell. He says that he sees the ghastly, bloody victims in his dreams; their crushed faces, the woman's broken neck, her appealing, beseeching piteous look as she awoke to raise her feeble arm to ward off the blow that struck her dead; the sleeping children, left in the blood of their parents—everything hourly recurs so vividly to his mind that it is intolerable, and he courts death. He embraced the Catholic faith to-day, Father Vesil administering the rite of baptism in the presence of two Sisters of Mercy. An attempt to be made by physicians to resuscitate Martin after he is cut down lends additional interest to the proposed execution.

OLIVER CAMERON.

Washington, March 29.—Mrs. Oliver was early in attendance. She gave signs of being much indisposed, the ailment arising principally from a cold contracted while sitting in the poorly ventilated court room. It was rumored about the court house that in the event that Mrs. Oliver did not obtain a verdict she would have the testimony and letters in the trial printed in book form, and that she would canvass the state of Pennsylvania for its sale.

The question of Mr. Riddle's testimony was the first question discussed, and the greater portion of the morning was consumed in citing authorities pro and con. regarding the propriety of its going to the jury. Eventually when General Butler, after consulting with his associate, moved a non suit the crowd in the court were taken by surprise, although it was whispered yesterday that an effort would be made to-day to throw the case out of court. But this mode of accomplishing that end was not expected. Mr. Peters read the twentieth rule of the court, requiring that this plea should have been put in the original defense.

The claim for a non-suit on the grounds of the Riddle receipts making little impression on the judge, General Butler adopted another line of argument and contended that Mrs. Oliver had no right to sue for breach of promise of marriage, as she was at the time a married woman, according to the laws of Kentucky, whereupon the judge said: "If a senator, after a full knowledge of her debauchery, consented to marry her there is no constitutional law against his doing so. (Laughter.) If the dish is served to a court of justice it has to be partaken of. There was no distinction; filth and everything else had to be taken in. I overrule the motion. I am not afraid they are going to run away with justice when I have the reins. Adjourn the court. (Laughter.)

PERSIA.

A Disastrous Earthquake.

London, March 24.—The *Times* reports that there were shocks of an earthquake in Northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of eleven hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

A SHORT STORY.

Kidney-Wort is a slightly cathartic vegetable remedy for liver and kidney disorders, which it cures by the dissipation and expulsion of morbific agencies in the blood. For piles it is almost beneficent discovery. Children can use it.

--The jury in the Oliver rendered a verdict in favor of Cameron.

FROM DAKOTA.

FORT BUFORD, March 18, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—At the risk of being uninteresting, your correspondent has concluded to give you a brief description of this place and surroundings, and perhaps after all it will possess a little interest for some of your many readers.

Well to commence, our village is situated on the Missouri river, about two miles from where the Yellow Stone river empties into it, and about its only use as far as I have been able to discover, is as a depot of supplies for the towns and posts on the more remote frontier. It is pleasantly situated on high table lands, and is uniformly healthy; chills, fever and such miasmastic diseases, except in a few instances being comparatively unknown.

The surrounding country within fifty miles of this place is table land, diversified with short hills and bluffs. The country generally is not fertile and does not produce like our Pennsylvania lands. The chief productions are potatoes and onions unless you except bull berries, a small acid fruit and great favorite with the natives of this country.

Speaking of the natives reminds me that I should give you some terrible stories of the blood thirsty savages, but the good behavior of late forbids it.

There are very few white settlers here the many indian reservations upon which no one is allowed to settle being the cause (however there has been considerable talk of cutting down these reservations from their present dimensions to three mile square, in the event of which I expect to see at no distant day a large town in this vicinity), and what few white men are here are chiefly occupied as teamsters and wood-choppers for the Post Trader and the steamboats that ply this river in the summer. Wages range from $45 to $50 per month.

Climate.—Well, the climate, I am sorry to say, is not exactly like that of Florida and when that polar wave struck us the other day and sunk the mercury down to 42° below zero, we could very easily have imagined ourselves on some polar expedition, without any great scratch of imagination either. The winter continues eight months, and summer the remainder of the year; but do not think it is not hot here, for I assure you it is, and the cloud of mosquitoes that swarm about every thing that has life would make you think you were in the swamps of the Carolinas instead of Dakota.

And now I believe I have given you the brief description promised, and will draw to a close. We have some nice little items of gossip here occasionally with which I will regale your readers at some future time. J. C. S.

FIVE PERSONS PERISH IN A BURNING HOTEL.

Claremont, N. H., March 29.—At one o'clock this morning the inmates of the Tremont house in this town were startled by an alarm of fire. Terror stricken men, woman and children rushed frantically through the blinding smoke, half asleep and completely bewildered by the sudden alarm and the frightful scene which met them as they emerged from their rooms. Men and women jumped to the yard below in a nude or partly dressed condition.

Anna Johnson, a chamber girl, whose room was on the third floor, tried to escape from the hall through the stairs, but found a solid wall of fire obstructing her passage. She ran back to her room, raised the window and hung out as far as possible without falling, and screamed frantically for assistance. She was soon enveloped in a huge cloud of smoke, which was occasionally lit up by flashes of flame as fire worked its way upward. Several efforts were made to rescue her but failed. There she remained until the wall fell in, and she became a charred mass amid the burning ruins.

About the same time Mrs S. A. Chase a pastry cook in the establishment; Lydia Merrill, a table girl, and Charles Morgan a guest of the house, went down with the tumbling walls, mingling their shrieks with the horrible din and crash which prevailed within and without.

In all five persons perished in the flames and others were injured.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Apr A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Apr being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr. in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 102 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents, 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. mar2ly

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp. Mar 20 4t

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns

Camphor Milk costs 25 ct; 5 bottles $1.

Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

-Strawbridge & Clothier-

HAVE OPENED the SPRING SEASON FOR 1879,

with a magnificent stock, far surpassing all that they have ever before shown.

With several new departments added, and all the old departments enlarged and improved, we are now fully equipped for the business of the season, and with greatly increased facilities, propose to serve our patrons even better than before.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

has been strengthened and perfected, and it is believed that no such organization exists elsewhere in this country for the prompt and satisfactory service of distant customers.

Send for samples of whatever you may need, whether mentioned in the following partail price list or not.

The Silk Department

......IS SHOWING 1,000 PIECES NEW GOODS.......

FANCY SILKS.		COLORED SILKS.		BLACK SILKS.
HAIR LINE STRIPES,	50c.	GOOD QUALITY,	75c.	GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, at 65 70, 75 and 90c.
COLORED STRIPES,	50c	FAILLE SILK, Extra Quality	90c	As a special inducement we offer one lot of the celebrated make of SAVOIE ET CIE, LYONS, at $1 00.
BLACK STRIPES,	50c	20 INCHES WIDE	$1 00.	These silks are 24 INCHES WIDE, and are undoubtedly the best ONE DOLLAR BLACK SILKS ever placed on any counter in America.
STRIPED SILKS,	55c.	21 INCHES WIDE	$1.25.	We have an immense assortment of all the BEST MAKERS OF FRANCE, from $1.25 upwards.
IN CHECKS. Extra Quality	58c.	IN ALL SILK DAMASSE We have one choice lot selected by ourselves, personally, in Lyons, 21 inches wide, at $1 12½		
NEW EFFECTS, "THE JASPER." A new style silk for spring and summer wear, at 75c	65c.	PEKIN STRIPES, MOIRE AND SATIN PEKINS, SATIN BROCATELLES, &c., &c., &c.		
"THE QUADRILLE LOUISINE." A soft, weighty, excellent-wearing silk, of extra width, in choice styles, at $1.50 per yard.				

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

exhibits an immense stock of

OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

IT INCLUDES,

IN FRENCH NOVELTIES,

almost every fabric that will, this season, be popular in Paris, Berlin and London.

—In English and American Dress Goods—

WE NOW SHOW

SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide.	50c.	TWILL BEIGES, Soft wool.	25c.	NOVELTIES, Silk mixed.	18c.
SAXONY SUITINGS, 46 inches wide.	40c.	MOHAIR BEIGES, Double fold.	25c.	FANCY SUITINGS, Silk mixed;	18c.
BRADFORD MOHAIRS, 27 inches wide.	37½c.	SABLE SUITINGS, Choice Colorings	25c.	ENGLISH NOVELTIES, Splendid value.	15c.
SPRING CASHMERES, 36 inches wide	35c	SELL-STRIPE BIEGES, Extra wise.	20c.	STYLISH PLAIDS, Good quality.	15c.
BRADFORD SUITINGS, 27 inches wide,	31c.	ARMURS, New colorings.	20c.	CORDED POPLINS, Extra weight.	12½c.
SILK STRIPE MOHAIRS, 23 inches wide.	31c	PLAIN BEIGES, Extra weight.	20c.	MANCHESTER CASHMERES, Half wool.	12½c
ANGLESIA SUITINGS, A new fabric.	25c.	CLOUDED MOHAIRS, New Effects.	20c	MATELASSE SUITINGS, Splended styles.	12½c
ARABIAN SUITINGS, Camel's hair effects.	25c.	MATELASSE BEIGES, A bargain.	20c.	WASH BEIGES, Excellent value.	10c
SPRING CASHMERES, Extra fine.	25c.	CASHMERES BEIGES, Extra good.	18c.	FANCY SUITINGS, A job lot	6½c

IN BLACK GOODS

WE INVITE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO

A large invoice of SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS, Just landed. The prices range from 87½ CENTS TO $2 00 PER YARD

Also our own importations of FRENCH BLACK CASHMERES, 45, 50, 56, 65, 75 CENTS AND UPWARDS

BLACK GRENADINES and BLACK HERNANIES, In immense assortment.

PLAIN AND LACE BUNTINGS, PLAIN AND STRIPED WOOL SATINS, CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

THE SUIT DEPARTMENT

Exhibits Extensive lines of LADIES' AND MISSES' SPRING SUITS AND CUSTUMES SPRING ULSTERS AND SACQUES, BEST MAKES OF CORSETS

CHILDRENS' SUITS AND SACQUES, INFANTS' OUTFITS, BOYS' CLOTHING, SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.

We have an immense stock the largest ever shown in Philadelphia of

MUSLIN UNDERWARE AND WHITE DRESSES,

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN:

We invite attention to our own make of

MENS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS,

"THE FAVORITE," 75 CENTS.
"THE STANARD," 88 CENTS.
"THE CUSTOM MADE," $1.00.

A sample shirt will be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price. In ordering, give size of collar worn.

Confident that our system of doing business, and our great facilities for its economical and successful transaction are rarely equalled, and can not possibly be excelled, we respectfully invite examination and solicit comparison.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

ALL GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES

—AT THE—

BEE-HIVE

ONE PRICE

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROOM LATELY OCCUPIED BY BUNNELL & AIKENS, I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS, in all latest Spring Styles.
BLACK GOODS AND SILKS.
SHAWLS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CARPETS—BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS. CURTIN LACE AND CLOTH, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS, TIES, CORSETS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.

J. H. SAULAND, BELLEFONTE.

20 mar 3m

.........Special Notices.........

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup, A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address Dr. J. FABER & CO., 29 Ann St., N. Y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.

New Furniture. New Management. 23 jan 1y

W. A. CURRY.

Boot & Shoe Maker,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb18 1y

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 7nov9m

GET GOOD BREAD,

By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of

JOSEPH CEDARS,

(Successor to J. H. Sands,)

Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day Fresh Bread, Cakes of all kinds, Pies, etc., etc., Candies, Spices, Nuts, Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

30 aug tf. JOSEPH CEDARS.

D. F. LUSE,

PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,

offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,

Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.

Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 3, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts. amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 896, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H. meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—We had about 30 snows this winter up to date.

—Be wise and show it by getting your groceries at headquarters, which means Sechlers.

—The way the Mifflinburg *Telegraph* makes fists, we judge it must be a great fighting cock.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—At the coach shops of Jno T. Lee, Centre Hall is where you get work well done and cheap.

—It is conceded by all that the Howe machine is the most durable machine made.

—The Centre County Pomona Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry will meet at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, April 8. There will be three sessions, 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.

— Mrs. Johnson, now living with Mrs. Tenpenny, has reached the age of 102, and is without doubt the oldest person in Mifflin county, says the *Gazette*.

—On last Sunday some tramps entered the dwelling of the widow of Christopher Moyer, in Penn township, while the family were at church, and stole some clothing.

Shortly after the same fellows, no doubt, stole some clothing from the house of Wm. Neese while the family were absent, but were seen by Mr. Neese who was a distance away, and were pursued to the mountains, but not captured.

—Evidence in the Curtin contest is being taken at different points in this valley this week.

—Evidence is also being taken at Millheim this week, in the Curtin-Yocum contest.

—The grain fields in this county do not have a very promising appearance, owing to the unfavorable fall and winter, and should this spring prove as unfavorable many fields will not yield half a crop.

—Rev. Fischer will administer the Lord's Supper in the Luth. church, of this place, on Sunday forenoon, 13.

—A lady correspondent of Spring Mills puts in an earnest plea for banged hair, as the style of combing it down over the forehead is called.

—The Quarterly Conference of the U. B. Church will convene on the 5th and 6th of April at Rebersburg. Official members ought to attend, as the preacher's salary will be fixed for the year.

—If you want bargains in hardware go to J. O Deininger, who makes it a point to sell cheap any hardware you need.

—Mr. Rochau, late of Duncan's stand at Spring Mills, is about to open a Store at Farmers Mills.

—Wm. Thompson will open a store at Pole-cat city, in Potter twp. Mr Smith late clerk of Mr. Thompson will be a partner and have charge of the store.

—C. M. Bower, esq., represents the Curtin and Durbin Gray, esq., the Yocum side in the investigation here.

—J Newman, jr., the King Clothier of Bellefonte says: He is not trying to humbug the community like some of the Bellefonte store keepers, by telling people that he sells at cost. But he positively asserts that he will sell better goods for less money than any one in the business. His goods are all new and perfect. He has no shoddy shelf ware, or moth eaten goods. You can always rely on what he tells you. He has pants at 40 cents; good hats at 23 cents; shirts at 25 cents, and other goods in proportion. Call on him and be convinced that it is the only square dealing Clothing House in Bellefonte.

—You are always safe in getting your drugs and medicines and prescriptions filled by the old and reliable druggist F. P. Green in the Bush house block.

—Jno. T. Lee's wagons and buggies rank among the best put out in this county, and his prices the lowest. All his work warranted. All orders by mail promptly attended too.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* of 26 ult., says: Christian K. Ross, the father of Charlie, came here on Thursday morning in the early train and went down the S. & L. road to McClure to see the boy referred to in our Snyder county news. He afterwards stated in conversation that this little fellow bore a nearer resemblance to his lost son than any he had yet seen. He came up on the 10.28 a. m. train and took the Johnstown Express east, saying he must go to North Carolina where a more than ordinary clue to another "found" boy existed.

—Dinges has on hand a lot of city ground Buckwheat flour, which he will sell out in any quantity.

JAIL NOTICE.—Visitors to the Bellefonte Jail will be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays only. JOHN SPANGLER,
ap 3 3t Sheriff.

—The Howe Sewing Machine. The world renowned sewing machine. Over 100,000 sold in 1877. The most perfect machine in the world at the lowest possible price. If you are in favor of any particular machine, at least examine the Howe before you purchase. Highest Medal at Centennial Exhibition. What we claim in substance, is that this is an honest machine, and if put in your family will do any and all work perfectly.—Will last a lifetime. Terms of sale the most liberal. For sale by A. C. Moore, who is the only authorized agent in Centre county. For terms, &c., enquire of A. C Moore, Milesburg, Pa.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption Try it.

—CAMPHOR MILK—Dr. Oberholtzer's Liniment has been tested by thousands and has proved to be of the highest value to the community. It has effected many cures in Rheumatism, Sores, Swellings, Sprains and Frosted Feet, and many persons recommend it for Cuts, Galls & Swellings in horses. It costs 25 cents J. D Murray, Centre Hall. 27 mar 1m

Col. W. F. Reynolds, of Bellefonte claims to have acquired a title on the magnificent spring by which that borough is supplied with water, and now insists that all the water used in large quantities that can flow through a four-inch pipe must be paid for by the inhabitants The claim will involve a law suit. The spring is one of the largest and finest in the State.

The present Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was re-elected on 25, a Philadelphia by a stock vote of 366,-90 shares.

BOROUGHS.

A citizen of the new boro' of Millheim asks the REPORTER to set forth the powers and duties of boro' authorites, which we will endeavor to do as concisely as possible, viz.:

The courts, with the concurrence of the grand jury, may alter or annul any boro' charter, on petition of two thirds of the inhabitants. They are limited to hold real estate not exceeding the yearly value of $3 000. Twenty or more owners of outside lots or lands by petition to burgess and council can have same admitted as part of boro'. To extend boro' limits the authorities must file plan in court and publish notice in two papers, and any citizen can appeal to court from ordinance of extension within 30 days after filing plan. Territory taken in remains liable for its proportion of the township debt from which it was taken, to be levied by boro' officers and paid to township. The councils can make all ordinances needed for government of boro' not inconsistent with the laws of the state, lay out streets, alleys, sewers, regulate pavements, etc., regulate party walls of buildings, vaults, cesspools, fences, etc., prevent cattle, horses, swine and other animals, from running at large, and authorize killing of dogs running at large; to make regulations for markets, peddling, measurement of cordwood, hay, coal, and other articles for sale; to regulate cleanliness of streets and alleys; regulate depth of graves; can prevent exhibitions of shows, plays, mountebanks, and others of the same sort; can appoint watches, impose fines and build lock up, but no confinement to be longer than 48 hours at a time. Boro' tax not to exceed ½ cent on the dollar of valuation for county purposes. Can tax dogs $1 and female canines $1, for first one, and in such ratio for more as they deem proper.

In voting for members of council the cumulative system is applied, viz.: If there are two councilmen a voter may cast his two votes for one man, and so on.

— Step right in to Sechler's, see all they got, buy a bill of their tip-top groceries,—you will never regret it; if you want a good, fresh, wholesome article, at Sechlers is the place above all others to get it. Try it once at least.

—It may save your life, for it cures your cold and cough. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Buy it Try it. It never fails. Costs only 25 cents a bottle.

—Always reliable and efficacious. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup never disappoints mothers and nurses, but cures at once the troublesome diseases of babyhood. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

—The run at the Beehive, Bauland's New Dry Goods Store, at Bellefonte, is reported as wonderful. Nothing like it before. Splendid display, unrivalled bargains, politest attention, and all go away pleased. To the people of the valley it is a source of satisfaction to find Albert Mingle at the Beehive, one of our most popular clerks, whom all know here, also Charly M'Clure, of Bellefonte,—these young men take pleasure in showing customers all they can.

—The most money now can be saved by going to that prince of good fellows, Newman, the King Clothier, and purchasing of him your suits, hats, caps, boots, and underclothing.

—PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The next term of this popular institution will commence on Monday, April 14, with Prof. D. M. Wolf as principal. 3apr2t

—John Shook late of Farmers Mills, has moved to Harrisburg.

—Jess Dunlap and so of Gregg, after a few weeks trial in Kansas, have returned, and want no more Kansas in their's.

—And. Gregg now occupies the "big house," Gen. Beaver's, in this place.

—J. A. Cottle & Bro. of Milroy, have opened a merchant tailoring establishment in this town. Read their a

—Ira C Mitchell, Esq. as opened a law office at Lock Haven.

—Messrs. Chamberlain and Crissman, clerks in the Yocum contest investigation now going on here, honored our sanctum with a visit on Wednesday.

—April starts in very rough and winterish.

—A quarter of beef will be taken on subscription at this office.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D Murray, Centre Hall.

—Get your fish at Sechlers if you want the freshest and best article in market, at prices that the poorest table can afford to have the best fish.

LIST OF JURORS.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday April.

Boggs—J S Proudfoot.
Taylor—J T Fowler.
Spring—Jas Eckenroth.
Snowshoe—J A Wolf.
Ferguson—D H Young.
Union—H Hartsock, W G Irvin.
Potter—J B Lee, J A Keller
Miles—N Kerman, Joel Morris, J C Burket, M J Hall.
Gregg—P Shook.
College—Geo Musser, J Bottorf, Wm Everhart, G Shell.
Liberty—J W Toner.
Penn—W S Smith
Worth—G R Williams.
Philipsburg—M Gowland, E A Davis.
Bellefonte—H Walkey.

Traverse—4 Monday April.

Bellefonte—J M'Clure, W P Humes, J W Cook, R M'Farlane, J M'Clellan, I Miller, J Mulhollan
Boggs—W E Fisler, J T Lucas, W H Campbell, J Zimmerman, W Butler.
Penn—F Bowersox, A A Frank, S G Gutelius, H H Weiser, J Sankey, J C Smith.
Rush—C Long, J Gile.
Gregg—J A M'Clintic, Wm Heckman.
Union—Jacob Hoover, jr.
Milesburg—W C Wilky.
Miles—Jas Corman, J P Frank, L Grim.
Spring—J Barnhart, A J Bell.
Huston—M H Stewart, J S Thompson, J F Williams.
Philipsburg—A Jones, E C Bender.
Patton—J H Bradle.
Liberty—W Sisinger.
Benner—Jno Swartz
Potter—J Dinges, L W Kimport.
Harris—S Baily
Walker—W P Harris, C Rodgers, S Goodhart.
Ferguson—J B Goheen.
Marion—C F Yearick
College—Jos Baker, Wm Grove.
Howard twp—J B Leathers.

Jurors—May 5.

Worth—J Woodring, H Dennings.
Union—Wm Idding, G P Hall
Bellefonte—T Gordon, D Z Kline, J Summerville, J H Lingle, W T Twitmire, Wm Derstine.
Haines—F Dutweiler, R B Hosterman.
Howard bor—W H Neff, A J Gardner.
Boggs—M Evans, G Fleck, J K Holter.
Miles—John Wolf, Henry Corman, J R Burd.
Rush—J Collins, D Holt.
Ferguson—W E M'Williams, J Johnson, R Gardner.
Halfmoon—J F Downing, S Ellenberger.
Penn—And Harter.
Gregg—H Krumrine, W B Bitner.
Potter—D F Luse, M J Decker, A McCoy
Walker—Jac Gobble.
Snowshoe—Jas Gates.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a charter, for Turnpike road leading from Millheim, to the L. C. & S. C. railroad. 13 mar 4t

BEHIND THE AGE.

There are farmers who color their butter with either carrots or crude annatto, whereby they cannot realize for it a full market price. The Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., is used by the most skillful and conscientious dairymen.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, March 26, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—There is already great interest shown in Europe in behalf of poor flooded Szegedin, in Hungary. Yesterday's papers report £7,000 subscribed to the Mansion House Fund in London We Americans, always sympathizing with suffering humanity everywhere, should certainly hasten to add to the number of Szegedin's benefactors. We therefore respectfully beg you to notice the fact that his Honor Edward Cooper, Mayor of New York, has consented to receive subscriptions for the relief of the destitute and houseless sufferers of Szegedin.

HOWARD CROSBY,
SAM'L M HAMILTON,
GUSTAVUS ALEXY.

BOYTON PLYING THE PADDLE

Owensboro, Ky., March 27, 1879.—Captain Boyton arrived at Cloverport yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, after running twenty-six hours through a wind squall. He rested all night and started at eight o'clock this morning to reach Owensboro, a distance of over fifty two miles. The trip was an unusually severe one, as the sun was scorching, and as the swimmer plied his paddles the reflection from the river caused him intense suffering. He arrived here at six o'clock p m. On landing it was found that one of his hands was badly swollen, and it is doubtful if he will ever reach the Father of Waters. His landing was amid the wildest enthusiasm, and all day long the river has echoed the boom of cannon. He leaves for Evansville in the morning.

Seneca, Ill., March 30.—Nearly the entire business portion of this town was destroyed by fire last night. The flames originated in Underhill's hall and quickly spread to other buildings.

Lahore, March 30—Sanderson telegraphs that he was attacked at Baghan on the 24th of March by 2,000 Malliks. He routed them, killing 145. The British loss was 2 killed and 6 wounded.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre County, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April, A. D., 1879, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of John Rishel, guardian of Caroline, Luther, Sam'l and Emanuel Weaver, minor children of Jacob Weaver, deceased, as filed by John Rishel, administrator.
2. The account of Robert Kendall, guardian of Annie E Mokel, (now Webb) minor child of Wm. Mokel, late of College township, deceased.
3. The account of Michael and John Miller, executors of &c., of John Miller, Sr., late of Walker township, deceased, as filed by John Miller, one of the executors.
4. The account of Jacob R. Leathers and P W. Barnhart, executors of &c., of John Hughes, late of Howard township, deceased.
5. The second and final account of John Wilson, executor of &c., of Vincent Stevens, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
6. The account of John Nuttall, administrator of &c., of Thomas Nuttall, late of Philipsburg Borough, deceased.
7. The account of J. P. Kreider, administrator of &c., of Nancy Kreider, late of Penn township, deceased.
8. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of David Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.
9. The first and final account of Jesse Fry, guardian of Henry Hallabaugh, minor child of David Hallabaugh, late of Boggs township, deceased.
10. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Elizabeth Stump, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.
11. The account of James A. Sweetwood, guardian of Jane Kuhn, minor child of Margaret Searfoss.
12. The account of Col. John Rishel, administrator of &c., of David Ertle, deceased, late of Gregg township, as filed by M. L Rishel and W. F Rearick, administrators of said John Rishel, deceased.
13. The account of C M. Bower, administrator of &c., of Rachel Irwin, late of Bellefonte, deceased.
14. The account of David S Bechdel, guardian of Isaac Jeremiah Shearer, Sarah Margaret Shearer, William Franklin Shearer, minor children of Margaret Shearer, deceased.
15. The final account of R. G. Brett, guardian of George Ward, minor child of Uriah Ward, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
16. The account of David and Henry H Sharer, administrators of Jacob Sharer, late of Walker township, deceased.
17. The account of Daniel Grove, guardian of George P. Hoy, minor child of William Hoy, late of Harris township, deceased.
18. The account of Henry Bartholomew and Jesse Swartz, executors of &c., of Elizabeth Bartholomew, late of Walker township, deceased.
19. The account of Andrew Guiser, executor of &c., of John Guiser, late of Miles township, deceased.
20. The second partial account of James Duck, Michael Duck, and H. E. Duck, administrators of &c., of J. Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.
21. The first and partial account of John Musser, Jr. executor of &c., of John C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
22. The final account of James Dunlap, executor of &c., of Mary Long, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
23. The twelfth annual account of John Irwin, Jr. and Daniel Rhoades, surviving trustees under the will of Wm. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, deceased.
24. The account of John P. Moore, executor of &c., of Sarah A. Smith, late of Harris township, deceased.
25. The account of Wm. B. Turner, administrator of &c., of Esther Yothers, late of Centre county, deceased.
26. The account of Josiah H. Brown, guardian of Samuel R Gault, minor child of Samuel Gault, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
27. The third partial account of Joseph Baker, sole acting trustee and executor of &c., of Martin Houser, late of Harris township, deceased.
28. The account of J. H. Reifsnyder, executor of &c., of Jacob Harter, late of Penn township, deceased.
29. The final account of Jeremiah Haines and Jonathan Gramley, executors of &c., of George Gramley, late of Penn township, deceased.
30. The second and final account of Mary Wasson, administratrix *de bonus non* of &c., of George E Wasson, late of College township, deceased.
31. The account of Robert L. Shirk and Ezekiel Bing, administrators of &c., of Daniel Shank, late of Milesburg boro. deceased.
32. The account of Alex. C. Chaney, guardian of Francis Bartoe (now dec'd) a minor child of Daniel Bartoe, deceased.
33. The second partial account of Polly Fisher and Jared B. Fisher, executors of &c., of Adam Fisher, late of Gregg township, deceased.
34. The account of John Shannon, one of the administrators of &c., of Jacob Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased.
35. The account of Peter Robb, administrator of &c., of John Robb, late of Curtin township, deceased.
36. The first partial account of Meshick Williams and J. W. Stewart, executor of &c., of Scott Williams, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
8 ap tc Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and State of Penn'a, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same:

Daniel Garman—Tavern—Bellefonte boro
Jacob J Kerman—Saloon—Gregg twp
Reuben V Shaffer—Tavern—Howard boro
Perry H Stover—Tavern—Penn twp.
Richard Hays—Tavern—Philipsburg boro
Henry C Yeager—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Samuel H Kunes—Tavern—Liberty twp
David J Meyer—Tavern—Potter twp.
Edward Brown—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Robert Taylor—Tavern—Philipsburg B
Jonath. Kreamer—Tavern—Millheim B
Robert Loyd—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Fredrick Smith—Saloon—Bellefonte B
John G Uzzle—Tavern—Snow Shoe twp
J H Odenkirk—Tavern—Potter twp.
Henry Robb—Tavern—Walker twp.
Gotleib Haag—Tavern—Spring twp
John Anderson—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
Jeffrey Hayes—Tavern—Rush twp.
Joel Kling, Jr.—Tavern—Marion twp.
George Hoppes—Tavern—Bellefonte B
John Copenhaver—Tavern—Taylor T.
Augustus Krom—Tavern—Bellefonte B.
Alvis A Kohlbecker—Tavern—Boggs tw.
William S Long—Tavern—Haines twp.
Isaac D Boyer—Tavern—Haines twp.
Peter Weber—Saloon—Philipsburg B.
Geo I Blackford—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
John Ramsdale—Tavern—Philipsburg B
W S Musser—Tavern—Millheim B.
James Passmore—Tavern—Philipsburg B.
Albert Kauth—Saloon—Bellefonte B.
David H Ruhl—Tavern—Potter twp.
Houseal & Teller—Tavern—Bellefonte B.

J. C. HARPER,
3 ap Clerk.

The bill abolishing Jury Commissioners has past the lower branch of the Legislature. It will, doubtless. also pass the Senate. It is a useless office, and the expense thereof might as well be saved.

—Appointments of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Bloomsburg, Pa., March 19-25, 1879.

ALTOONA DISTRICT.

Silas C. Swallow, Presiding Elder, Tyrone, Pa.
Altoona, First Church—B B Hamlin.
" Eighth Avenue—M K Foster.
" Chestnut Avenue—T Sherlock.
Hollidaysburg—J A DeMoyer.
Duncansville—J M Clarke.
Martinsburg—M L Smith.
Williamsburg—W W Dunmire.
Logan Valley—G Guyer.
Tyrone—F B Riddle.
Port Matilda—Joseph R King.
Milesburg and Unionville—J B Shaver.
Howard—J B Akers, A R Crouce.
Penn's Valley—W R Whitney.
Bellefonte—A D Yocum.
Pleasant Gap—J A Wood, jr.
Half Moon—G W Bouse.
Pine Grove—H F Cares.
Warrior's Mark—I Heckman
Birmingham—H S Mendenhall.
Philipsburg—A M Creighton.
Grahamton—J Fearon Brown.
Osceola and Houtzdale—J A Woodcock.
Clearfield—J S McMurray
Clearfield Mission—W H Dill.
Woodland—R P Campbell.
Clearfield Circuit—W Scott Wilson.
Curwensville—G Leidy.
Lumber City—Isaiah Edwards.
New Washington—G B Ague.
Glen Hope—Furman Adams.
Snow Shoe—H S Lundy.
Congress Hill—J F Craig.

The Roman Catholic convent at Cairo, Ill., was struck by lightning and burned to the ground on 26. No one was injured.

Five men from two Gloucester (Mass. fishing vessels which put into Bliss's Harbor near Eastport, Me., for bait, were drowned by the upsetting of a dory.

Queen Victoria is a good ballad singer Only her own family can hear her, according to etiquette.

A correspondent wishes to know whether a circulating library ought to be kept in a stationery store.

Matthew Creed, proprietor of a dry goods store at Jamestown, Ky., was aroused by a noise in the store, found a burglar behind the counter and shot him dead, fifteen buckshot penetrating his body. It is not known where the burglar was from.

An Overton county, Tenn., man was recently killed in a singular fashion He stole a pig, killed it, tied it about his neck with a rope and started for home. After going some distance he became weary, placed his pig on a stump without removing the rope from his neck and fell asleep. The pig slipped over the opposite side of the stump and the man was strongled to death

Nine-tenths of the worrying done by ladies in moderate circumstances is caused by the difficulty of getting new raiment of the fashionable colors With Leamon's Dyes made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., trouble ceases for goods can be entirely renewed in appearance.

The strike among the coal miners of the Monongahela Valley, Pa., has become general, nearly all who resumed work having been induced to suspend by intimidation from striking miners encamped at the works while the men were operating. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

LICE ON CATTLE.—An immediate effective remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks on pigs, is to wash the affected parts with potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled. One application is generally sufficient.

Small articles may easily be coated with silver by dipping them first into a solution of common salt, and rubbing with a mixture of one part precipitated chloride of silver, two parts of potassa alum, eight parts of common salt, and the same quantity of cream of tartar. The article is then washed and dried with a soft rag.

The only news of importance from Afghanistan is from Lahore, to the effect that General Tytler defeated 3,000 of the enemy near Peshbolak on the 24th. The enemy lost 200 men. The British loss was trifling The Bengal lancers made a brilliant charge.

Statistics put the number of indians at 170,000; dime novels at as many millions Which are we to believe?

If you want to plant your noble name in a noble place, plant it among our list of subscribers.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Flour—fancy at $4 50@4 87½. Pennsylvania do at $4 75 @5 Wheat—Pennsylvania red and amber, track, at $1 15@1 16.

Chicago, March 31—Wheat quiet but steady, No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 91¼c, regular 87¼c for cash and April. Corn—fresh 34½c, regular 31⅞c for cash and April. Oats—fresh 24c, regular 21½c for cash. Rye firmer at 40½@46½c. Barley easier at 38c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 31.—Cattle active, receipts 2,400 head, good 6c, medium 5¼@5½c, common 4½@5¼c.

Sheep active, receipts 5,000 head, good 6@6½c, medium 5¼@5½c, common 4@4½c.

Hogs in fair demand, receipts 3,200 head, good 6¼@6½c, medium 6¼c, common 6c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 95.
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 8c
Shoulders, 5c.
Clean Sides, 5c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal,	Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary Emrick, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent, to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EMRICK,
20 mar 6t Executor.

INQUEST NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Jonas From deceased, late of Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a.

To William From, sr., John From, sr. Rebecca Bair, Samuel Bair, Mary From Elizabeth Solt, Jacob Solt, Wm. From jr. Jonas From, John From, jr., Wilson From, Jacob From, Sarah From, Adam From, Ellen From (minor), and to John Shannon, guardian *ad litem* of Ellen From The heirs and legal representatives of Jonas From, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Jonas From, deceased, in the township of Potter, and county of Centre, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Penn'a, Mar 14, 1879. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff 20 mar 4t

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

In the house on the 25 ult., the act fixing the compensation of members of the general assembly, and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof, was considered. [This is the bill that caused so much discussion in the house two weeks ago. It reduces the salaries about 25 per cent. and the number of employees about 10 per cent.] The bill was defeated for want of a constitutional majority, there being 98 votes in the affirmative and 74 in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ackerly, Anderson, Bailey, Banks, Bennett, Boone, Bordner, Bowman, Brant, Brooks, Butler, Campbell, W., Cassidy, Caughey, Dannehower, Dewoodey, Dorrance, Doyle, Drum, Eberly, Eldred, Emery, L., Fabel, Foster Foust, Fulton, A. H., Fulton, W. T., Gammell, Gephart, Hackett, Hall, Hall, Heller, Hill, J., Hines, Holman, Hoverter, Hoyer, Humphreys, Jones, Kahl, Kincaid, Knittle, Kandis, ...ne H., Landis, Jos H., Leighty, Lerch, Liggett, Maclay, Madill, Marker, Mateer, M'Cachran, M'Condell, M'Farlan, Messenger, Miller, Miner, Moore, Nakel, Newbaker, Nichols, Nicholson, Noble, Patterson, F., Phillips, Porter, Provins, Reeder, Reynolds, J. A., Rhoads, Reigel, Roberts, Scanlan, Schaeffer, Scholl, Schrock, Seaton, Sellers, Shear, Sherwood, D. L., Short, Smith, Jno. B., Smith, J. E., Smith, S. J., Stephens, J. V., Thickstun, Truby, Walker, A., Watson, Welst, Welsh, White, J. B., White, W. R., Wolfe, Woodruff, Worthington and Zern—98.

Nays—Messrs. Baldwin, Barrett, Burress, Burton, Campbell, A. B., Clarke, Colborn, Conry, Crawford, Demuth, Donahue, Dunham, Earley, Edwards, Elder, Elliott, Etter, Farr, Faunce, Fenlon, Flinn, Fullerton, Fulmer, Gantz, Garrett, Gaus, Gentner, Gillespie, Graham, G. H., Graham, Wm., Greenawalt, Hazlet, Hewitt, Hill, Jos M., Holgate, Kirk, Kocherperger, Law, Lewis, Lowing, Maneely, Magill, M'Candless, M'Kee, Mitchell, Mooney, Myers, Neall, A. C., Neill, J., O'Leathan, Palsgrove, Petroff, Pollock, Redfern, Reynolds, T. J., Rumberger, Shoener, Silverthorn, Smith, Geo. F., Snavely, Souder, Stries, Tayloy, Thompson, Vanderslice, Voegtly, Walker, Jas. O., Walter, Wilson, Yarger and Frazer, speaker pro tem—74

New York, March 27.—The executive committee upon the world's fair proposed to be held in New York, has decided to hold the fair in Central Park. The action fixing date in 1885 was reconsidered and it is probable 1883 will be decided upon at the next meeting of the committee.

MARRIED.

At Centre Hall, Mar. 27, Harry Buttroff of Williamsport, Pa., and Mary Runkle of near Tusseyville, Centre county.

On same day, by the same, George Allen and Frank M. Pratt, both of Lock Haven, Pa.

On Thursday, March 13, by William Thompson, J. P., Cornelius Kline and Elizabeth Osman, both of College township.

On the 25th inst., by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. B. O Deininger of Millheim, and Miss J. A. Wolf of Aaronsburg.

—The man of the *Journal* has gone and got married. Well, this looks like resumption, and we wish the pary the fullest measure of happiness, with all that implies.

DIED.

On 30 ult., near Aaronsburg, John Frank, aged about 80 years.

J. A. Cottle & Bro.,
—MERCHANT TAILORS,—
CENTRE HALL,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of this vicinity that they are prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to that line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles Goods sold by sample. Having had many years experience they guarantee all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicit a share of the public patronage. ap3 y

HURRAH! HURRAH!

HURRAH!

—FOR—

CHEAP JOHN,

CENTRE HALL.

The Spring season of 1879 is now opening. We have just received an excellent stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which will be sold at the

Lowest Prices.

We have an immense stock and well assorted in every line. We have

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
at lowest prices.

Best Sole Leather

always on hand. Give us a call immediately.

I. GUGGENHEIMER & CO.

J. ZELLER & SON, DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may81 y

Harness, Saddles, &c.

The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.
—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has been recently thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, Mr. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of W'msport, is first-class in all its appointments

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at court and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The largest and most superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

All modern conveniences. Go try the Bush house.

8aug GEO. HOPPES, Propr.

Forks House!
PERRY STOVER, PROP'R.

The Forks House, at Coburn station, is new and commodious, and is kept in best manner. Bed and board second to none in the county. Stabling for 30 horses. As a summer resort it will be found all that could be desired, right in the heart of good fishing and hunting grounds, and surrounded by the most romantic scenery. 1nov y

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

The Altoona 'Sun' never uttered anything truer than this: "If there is on earth a man meaner than all others, it is he who deliberately tries by all the arts of entreaty, the bonds of old companionship in wrong doing, by sneer and ridicule, to entice a reformed drinker back to his cups. Everlasting shame upon such a character, and all honor to the regenerated manhood which can withstand his devilish seduction."

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, though the candidate of the greenbackers for speaker, has rotated again back into the democratic communion, having been present at the last democratic caucus of the house. He seems to be running his doubtless game with great assiduity.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

New Goods
—o—
LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S
—IN THE—
Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico
are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

CENTRE HALL
COACH SHOP,
LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring WagonS,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.

Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 8 tf.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

W R. CAMP'S
POPULAR.
Furniture Rooms!
CENTRE HALL, PA.

I manufacture all kinds of Furniture for Chambers, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Halls.

If you want Furniture of any kind, don't buy until you see my stock.

UNDERTAKING

In all its branches. I keep in stock all the latest and most improved Coffins and Caskets, and have every facility for properly conducting this branch of my business. I have a patent Corpse Preserver, in which bodies can be preserved for a considerable length of time

jul19 tf W. R. CAMP.



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*. E. GRAHAM & SON, Dec 5. Bellefonte, Pa

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house. Bellefonte. oct22 69tf.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law. Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons

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PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE

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The Joys of the Polar Expedition.

The Swedish polar exploring expedition, in pursuit of that long-sought-for northwestern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, *via* the north capes of Europe, Asia and Behring straits, is in serious trouble. It is fast in the ice of Behring Straits, "at a considerable distance from any settlement," as a London dispatch informs us. Didn't they have a suspicion there was ice up that way when they started? And did they expect to find a tavern every few miles or so on the route where they could stop and warm? At regular intervals an Arctic expedition is projected by somebody, to go and discover the North pole, and no difficulty whatever is encountered in securing men. On the other hand a great many more present themselves than they have any possible use for. Old men, with one foot in the grave, who think they can't die in peace until they have seen the North pole, and perhaps climbed it if they are feeling right well when they get there, want to join the expedition; and young men, who never stay out when the thermometer is at zero, and who can't sleep in a bed that hasn't been visited by a warming-pan, are ready to tempt the rigors of an Arctic winter. The expedition starts at length, and we hear of it on its winding way, until it reaches the ice fields. Then there is an interval of silence, attended by agonizing suspense on the part of those who have relatives or friends on board, and then at length comes intelligence of the expedition being beset with ice, in latitude something, longitude—something else, and fifty miles northeast of Cape Nowhere. The sympathies of the world are excited by the intelligence, and expeditions are gotten up to go to their relief. Sometimes relief arrives in season, and then again it does not. In the latter case strenuous efforts are made to secure some relics of the adventurous but unfortunate explorers, and if a rusty knife or a spoon engraved with the name of one of the lost ships is discovered, the news is sent to every part of Christendom. We should like to ask what good these polar expeditions have ever accomplished. True, employment is afforded to a number of Esquimaux, with their dogs and sledges, in searching for ships and ships' crews lost in the vast fields of ice, but that hardly justifies the expedition. The scientific world, in whose interest these pursuits of the pole are chiefly conducted, will have to wait, we think, until balloon navigation is perfected before their information regarding the N. P. can be greatly expanded.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Restoring Drowned Persons by Heat.

First—Know that a person recently drowned is not dead, and will not be for a long time. If not lively he is yet lifeful. Be not, then, alarmed nor unduly excited, but let "faith, hope and charity" inspire confidence and a cool judgment to aid with deliberate haste in taking the drowned out of the water and in restoring him.

Secondly—When he is taken out of the water turn his face down for a moment only, to allow any water in his nose or throat to run out; then place him, out of currents of air, upon his back, with his head very slightly raised. Do not roll him upon a barrel, nor do anything else to "get the water out of his lungs," since there is none in them; nor out of his stomach, since what he has swallowed will not do any harm.

Thirdly—Quickly determine whether he must be carried to where heat is, or if it can better be brought to or produced near him. If the former, take him gently, quickly and as near as possible in the above said posture.

Fourthly—If there must be delay in applying heat, and dry prospectives can be had, take off his wet clothes and wrap the dry articles about him to prevent loss of heat, covering the head particularly. The warm underclothing of bystanders can be contributed. Several thicknesses of almost anything attainable is better than one.

Fifthly—As soon as heat is at hand apply it as ingenuity and circumstances suggest to be most likely to quickly and thoroughly warm the body. When that is accomplished theory and fact agree in assuring us that, if life yet persists, the heart will begin to beat, happily soon followed by breathing, both feebly and unfrequently at first, but more strongly and faster until they become natural, when consciousness will return. If the heart gives one beat, or the lungs one gasp, no more need to be done; keep the person warm and he will soon be "all right."

Sixthly—Suffocation in any other manner should be treated in the same way, except that in choking and in strangling the substances causing these conditions should be first removed, and in case of breathing poisonous gas, or smoke, artificial respiration should first be tried until the gas or smoke has been changed for good air in the lungs.—*Dr. T. S. Lambert.*

The Cause of a Mine Explosion.

Some peculiar features of mining casualties were developed at a coroner's inquest on the bodies of William Crone and Thomas Tiernay, who died from injuries received by an explosion of fire-damp, at the Lower Rausch Creek colliery, near Pottsville, Pa. These men were working with safety-lamps on the bottom level of the mine, 1,900 feet below the surface. The vein in which they worked made no gas, but another beneath it, with about nine feet of slate between, gave forth gas in quantities so great as to force up the solid slate-covering in the centre of the breast, the pressure of the strata above, of course, helping. The movement caused a rumbling and cracking, which the men thought came from the roof, and they, together with the fire boss, James O'Neill, and a miner named Jacob Imschweller, were watching that part, when the noise became so violent that they ran into the heading, fearing that the roof would fall. The roof, however, remained undisturbed. The men had scarcely left the breast when the floor heaved up, opened, and a volume of gas poured forth, which at once filled the whole place. O'Neill and Imschweller, fortunately for them, darted into the passage leading inward from the breast; but Crone and Tiernay entered the "intake" passage. Crone, knowing that a strong current of air would force the flame through the meshes of his lamp and set fire to the gas, shielded his lamp as he ran, but Tiernay neglected this precaution. The gas ignited from his lamp, and a terrible explosion followed. Crone and Tiernay were so badly burned that they died in a few hours, while the others, being behind the explosion, which always takes an outward course, were only slightly injured by being dashed against the coal. The wood-work of the mine was shattered for a distance of 100 yards, and a boy named Grady received fatal injuries from a door which fell on him. The mine was then being inspected for the third time that day (the explosion occurred at noon), and 16,576 cubic feet of air per minute was then passing through that portion of it. The jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to their deaths from the effects of an explosion caused by running through the gas with their safety lamps against, instead of with, the air current."

Tossed Like a Ball.

"He will surely violently turn and toss thee like a ball into a large country." (Isaiah, xxii., 18.) Many have no doubt marvelled much as to what could be the physical fact intended by this simile. A correspondent of the London *Notes and Queries* used to wonder till he was a witness to the sight. He was in the island of Mitylene during a great storm of wind in winter. There is a plant, not unlike wormwood, which grows into a compact globular form, with very stiff stalks and branches. In winter it dies down to the ground, and in its dry and light condition is torn from its roots by the wind, and set bounding over the wide and unenclosed country. He has seen five or six of these coursing along at once—a vivid emblem of a man at the mercy of a higher power, helpless to choose his own course, or even find rest.

The Atlantic Cable.

The New York *Evening Post* says, in an article referring to the grand reception given at the house of Cyrus W. Field, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the first company to lay a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic ocean:

As early as 1850 a copper wire, covered with gutta-percha, was laid across the English channel between Dover and Calais, but communication was kept up by it for a short time only. It was replaced next year by a cable of four wires, which is still working. Still earlier a wire had been laid across the Rhine, a distance of only half a mile, and within a few years several other submarine cables were laid, but they were all short and in shallow water. The longest was the Holland cable, which was stretched for but one hundred and thirty miles and in water but a few fathoms in depth. No attempt was made to establish telegraphic communication across the Atlantic until 1854, when the "New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company" was formed in Mr. Field's house—the same which he now inhabits in Gramercy park. The agreement to organize this company was signed in Mr. Field's dining-room on the 10th of March, 1854, by Mr. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White. David Dudley Field was present on the occasion as counsel, and went with his brother Cyrus to St. Johns to obtain the charter, which declared the object of the company to be "to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe by way of Newfoundland."

Mr. White died soon after, and was succeeded by Wilson G. Hunt. When the line to Newfoundland was completed Cyrus W. Field went to London, where he organized the Atlantic Telegraph company in 1856. In the following year an attempt was made to lay the first transatlantic cable, but it broke when the ships were about three hundred miles from the coast of Ireland, and the enterprise was suspended. In 1858 a second attempt was made. The American man-of-war Niagara and the English man-of-war Agamemnon sailed for the middle of the Atlantic, where it was intended that they should join cables and then sail back, east and west, to carry the two ends to their respective countries. A violent storm arose before the vessels met, in which the Agamemnon narrowly escaped foundering, and after the cable was joined it parted several times, so that the expedition was abandoned. In the summer of the same year another effort was made with success, and the result was hailed with public rejoicings; but although messages were exchanged between England and the United States, and the practicability of the project was demonstrated, communication was maintained for only three weeks. It was re-established in 1866, after two new cables had been manufactured. One of the latter was partly laid in 1865, but broke in mid-ocean. It was fished up in the following year and carried to the coast of Newfoundland.

The cable of 1858 was the pioneer of deep-sea telegraphy throughout the world. In consequence of its success, temporary as it was, cables were laid in the Mediterranean, the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the Arabian sea and the bay of Bengal, down the Malayan peninsula to Penang and Singapore, along the coast of Asia to China, and across to Japan. Lines were also carried to Java and across to Australia and New Zealand, while in the western world cables were laid to Cuba, the West India islands, and along the coast of South America.

Of the persons who composed the original Atlantic cable company, all except Mr. White are now living.

Smoking Out a Tiger.

The outer cave was quite open in front, and seven feet high at the outside. From the cave the hill sloped sharply down, covered with trees and bushes.

Some of the Bheels advanced to the mouth of the inner cave, and, looking in, saw one eye of the creature, like a ball of fire, at the far end of the den.

We endeavored to get a shot, but owing, I suppose, to some projecting piece of rock, we never could see both eyes at once, and two shots which I fired were without effect.

Meanwhile the Bheels had collected a large bundle of grass and sticks, which we rolled up to the entrance of the inner cave; and having set fire to it, we all withdrew to the mouth of the outer to watch the result. There was a most thorough draught into the cave, but the beast made no sign, and at length the fire died down.

We then had another large bundle of dry grass made up; but this time we mixed with it green leaves. On this being fired, a dense, black smoke arose, and was carried into the cave. It was such that we thought no beast could live in it. But again the fire died out; and, though the inner cave was filled with smoke, its tenant made no attempt to come out.

We had just made up our minds that he had died in the hole, when from the inner cave came a sudden rush of smoke, as if driven out by something advancing rapidly. We stood ready, and the next instant, through the embers of the fire, came—not a hyena—but a large tiger, charging blindly with savage growls.

Hayward carried a short rifle, with a ball of some three ounces in weight, and I had a double rifle of fourteen bore.

In the instant that elapsed between the tiger's emerging from the smoke and his reaching the entrance of the outer cave, he was struck by the three balls. Two had taken him through the shoulder, and one through his loins, disabling his hind-quarters.

As he fell we could have placed our guns, on his head—too near, in fact, to be pleasant. Our followers behaved with great steadiness, and at once handed us our second guns.

The tiger, though disabled, was very savage, and had plenty of life in him, and crunched the underwood savagely. After some time we gave him his quietus, and carried him home to the camp.—*Sport in India.*

French Doctors.

The fees which French physicians receive, says the London *News*, would seem to their English brethren very low. I gather from a recent controversy in the papers that some leading London practitioners lately raised their fee for a first consultation to two guineas. In Paris the best physicians expect four dollars for a consultation at home, and eight dollars if they go out; but a rather exaggerated sentiment of professional delicacy prevents them, as a rule, from demanding more than a patient chooses to give. The table of a busy doctor is littered over with gold-pieces so grouped as to convey the hint that fees of one, two or three napoleons have been received; but if a patient lays down two dollars, or even one, he receives his bow and thanks without a protest, the doctor assuming (often wrongly) that the man has given all he can afford. In country towns one dollar is the usual fee, but forty cents are often given by men who ought to know better, and forty cents is the invariable fee which village doctors put down per visit when sending in their bills at the end of the year. One is ashamed to say that these doctors' bills often give rise to the sorriest haggling, for there exists a crooked opinion that a physician should regard himself as a philanthropist, and pay his butcher's kills with the mere thanks of his patients. A country doctor attends a prosperous peasant proprietor, day after day for weeks, supplies medicines, effects a cure, and at the end of the year is treated as an extortioner because he has charged a sum which will barely pay for the wear and tear of the horse and gig. Some doctors draw a regular salary from a medical club; but these are the worst used of all, for every member of the club feels bound to take out five or six times the value of his subscription in doctor's visits, even if he have nothing the matter with him.

The man who dreamt he dwelt in marble halls woke up to find that the bedclothes had tumbled off.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

The Saucy Rogue.

There is a saucy rogue, well known
To youth and gray-beard, maid and crone—
A boy, with eyes that mirth bespeak,
With curly locks and dimpled cheek;
But, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
The dart may wound you, unaware!

With bow and arrows in his hand
He wanders up and down the land;
'Tis jolly sport to aim a dart
At some poor maiden's fluttering heart,
She wonders what has hurt her there.
Ah, maiden fair,
Take care, take care!
His dart may wound you, unaware!

Her nimble hands the distaff ply;
A gallant soldier-lad rides by;
He gives her such a loving glance
Her heart stands still, as in a trance;
And death-pale sinks the maiden fair.
Quick, mother there,
Give heed, take care,
Else you may lose her, unaware!

Who stands there laughing at the door
The rogue, who triumphs thus once more!
Both lad and maiden he has hit,
And laughs as though his sides would split.
And so he sports him everywhere;
Now here, now there;
He mocks your care;
You fall his victim, unaware.

Now who so masterful and brave
To catch and hold this saucy knave?
Whoever binds him strong and fast,
His name and deed shall always last,
But, if this dangerous task you dare,
Beware! take care
Lest ill you fare!
The rogue may catch you, unaware!
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Opportunity.

How brightly on the morn it lies!—
Purple monarch in disguise—
Hail him, crown him; if you wait,
'Twill forever be too late.

Youth, by May's enchantment led,
Dreams of rosier days ahead;
But only he who fronts the hour
Carves the spiral path to power.

Maiden with the pretty face!
All the world admires your grace,
Form, and sweetness. Bright blue-eyes
Put no trust in "by-and-bys."

When the silver summons calls,
Stoutly speak—tis' fate befalls;
One moment turns each golden door,
And then it shuts forevermore!
—*Joel Benton, in Scribner.*

Spring Fashions.

The soft chip bonnet is the style *par excellence* of the season, a very different thing from the straw of former times, and it is crowned with masses of flowers, small field blossoms and garden flowers, nothing larger than the fashionable small roses or the brilliant little peerings that look like drops of red blood on the green terraced sides of the road as one travels toward Rouen, in Normandy. Smaller blossoms and more delicate ones, however, have the preference, daisies, buttercups, branches of pale heather, blue bells, the starry clematis and wood violet. The form which the floral ornaments take is that of wreaths, not full or stiff, but imperfect, and arranged with a mass on the top which fills the front of the bonnet like an Alsacian bow, and terminates at the sides in drooping sprays, which may be carried to the back or disposed in conjunction with shells of plaited Breton lace. Breton lace finely plaited and used in proportion is a charming accessory of the spring bonnets, and lends itself most happily to the soft blending of color in the silk trimming fabrics and the natural hues of flowers and foliage.

Shapes, without being very much altered, are improved. There is, perhaps, less diversity than last year, the square crown and open brim having obtained a decided ascendancy. But for this reason they seem to possess more character, and when tastefully trimmed are found to be very becoming. Everything that is stiff or starchy in fabric or design is avoided. The silks are soft and crapey, and blend the most delicate colors in little flowerets or in Chene patterns. The ribbons are striped and very rich, with solid center, in a light or mastic tint, and clustered or brocaded border. There are also moire ribbons in all the mastic shades, but the most elegant styles, and those which lend themselves to the greatest variety of ornamentation, are the narrow brocaded ribbons inwrought with gold or silver threads.

Ribbons are quite a feature of modern fashions, so largely are they used for trimming dresses, lingerie and other articles for house decoration as well as bonnets.

A great many black dresses of short walking length have been prepared for the intermediate season, and for these cashmere or fine camel's-hair is this year preferred to silk. The most fashionable are trimmed with hand embroidery, executed in small floral designs, such as forget-me-nots, daisies and the like. There is nothing striking or pronounced, however, in the effect which is thus produced. The shades of blue are so blended with shades of olive, with tints of white, so lost in tones of brown, that it is difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins; besides the embroidery is not carried as a border around the overskirt or polonaise as formerly, but forms a plastron around the front of the basque, cuffs upon the sleeves, and perhaps a piece which is used as a strap in some irregular fashion upon the drapery of the skirt. A little fichu or mantalet, or a jacket, upon the pockets, collar and cuffs of which the embroidery is repeated, accompanies these dresses, which are always made with trimmed skirt and deep, close-fitting basque, and the costume is completed by a bonnet of black straw or chip with flower trimming matching the flowers in the embroidery on the dress.

Dark dresses will, however, soon be displaced by the mastic shades, which have reappeared in great variety, and the beautiful qualities of camel's-hair silk and satin; by the spring silks in Chene patterns and small broken checks, and by the summer cottons, which are now so fine in quality and so exquisite in design that silk for summer wear is not needed.

The "soft" or foulard-finished cambrics have been a feature of the summer styles for several years past; very highly appreciated by ladies of refined tastes. But these are now quite cast into the shade by the new sateens, which have not only the lovely finish of tinted satin in the ground work, but reproduce the effect of the richest fabrics in the delicate, long-stemmed floweret and leaf patterns, which seem to be thrown upon the surface. The designs are very small, and the fibrous stems, more like filamen's than stalks, and the shades of color are such delicate mixtures of olive-green and china-blues, of old-fashioned pink and woody-brown, that they can be worn by persons of the most refined and delicate taste. Doubtless they can and will be vulgarized by association with solid masses of striking color, but if these pretty fabrics are used in their purity and trimmed with lace or white embroidery, and perhaps ribbon bows in two or three of the shades of the design, they will be charming—the prettiest toilets in the world for garden parties and morning wear at our fashionable watering-places.—*Jennie June, in New York Graphic.*

Fashions in Gloves, Stockings and Shoes.

The gloves peculiar to this season are in almost exhaustless variety, and more or less fanciful. Cloth, neutral and wood tints, will obtain for standard wear, with the fashionable delicate fancy colors for evening, and dainty toilettes.

Silk stockinet and Lisle thread gloves, of French, English and German manufacture are on the market; and these, to a great extent, will take the place of kid when warm weather comes on. They are kid finished, and fastened with from two to eight button-holes and buttons, or in lace work, to slip over the arm, and in depths, from the wrist to the elbow, and pearled with from two to six elastic bands. Kid gloves have the wrists finished with welted bands of kid of a different tone of color, or of a contrasting color. There are lace-trimmed kid gloves for elegant dress. Silk and thread netted and lace gloves are full fingered, half fingered and half handed. They are white, black, and all the neutral and fashionable colors; in depths, from the wrist to the elbow, and range in price according to quality, from thirty eight cents to twenty dollars per pair.

Fancy stockings are decidedly *de rigueur*. Dressed silk and French Lisle thread stockings are finished in self-colored, *rococo* and *jardiniere* embroidery, and painted in sprigs, or a special design covering the instep and ankle, or up the sides of the feet, describing the line of the ankle. More elegant fancies in stockings have patterns of duchess and other fine laces, in a pattern which covers the instep and ankle, or describes the line of the ankle, inserted with clocking; and corresponding in idea with these there are lace-wrought and clocked hose, in very attractive patterns. The fashionable reds, blues, greens, browns, neutral and wood colors, rose, *paille*, and all the fashionable shadowy tints obtain in hosiery. They will be selected to match the color of the gown. Fancy stockings suggest low-quartered shoes. For house wear slippers are preferred to strapped or sandeled shoes, and low-quartered ties will be worn on the street. Slippers for full dress are usually made of the material of the costume, or of white or black satin. They are sometimes trimmed around the foot with a row of narrow fringe, and a string of pearl or crystal beads, and ornamented with a rosette of lace, set with a small cluster of artificial blossoms. For general service Polish buttoned boots are still in highest favor.—*Home Journal.*

Three American Women in Europe.

The London *Queen* thus describes three American women "doing" Europe: "They are like nothing so much as three several flashes of lightning, not so much from the quickness of their movements as from the rapidity of their minds and swiftness of their conclusions. They understand you with half a word, and before you have spoken the other half have taken the argument out of you mouth—have tured it and you inside out—and have left you without an inch of ground that you can call your own, or a metaphorical leg to stand on. They dazzle you by their brightness and bewilder you by the swiftness and suddenness and completeness of their attacks. You feel as if the three were multiplied into thirty, and that you were assailed at all points at once. But they are withal the sweetest-tempered and most amusing companions that you can find in a long summer's day, and they carry their flag with so much amiability, as well as honesty, that you can do nothing more than to rub your eyes good-humoredly when they have flapped t rather hard against the lids."

That Checker-Board.

Up to three evenings ago such a thing as a checker-board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough until a friend from the East paid them a flying visit and asserted over and over again that the game of checkers was not only all the rage there, but that it served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought, Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a checker-board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by bringing it in from the woodshed and saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two before we go over to the social. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not; and if I beat you, why, you won't care," she replied.

They sat down, and he claimed the first move. She at once objected; but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded, and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him in.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered, as he moved a man backward.

"Here! you can't move that way!" she cried out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never played checkers before you were born."

She saw a chance to jump two more men, and gave in the point; but as she moved he cried out:

"Put them men right back there! I've concluded not to move backward, even if Hoyle does permit it!"

She gave in again; but when he jumped a man her face grew red, and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there; I was thinking of the social!"

"Can't help the social, Martha—we must go by Hoyle."

In about two minutes she jumped two men, and went into the king row, shouting:

"Crown him! crown him! I've got a king!"

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before!" he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you!"

"You do, eh! Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't!" she snapped, as her king captured another man.

"What in thunder are you jumping that way for?"

"A king can jump any way."

"No, he can't!"

"Yes, he can."

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing checkers when you were in your cradle!"

"I don't care! I can jump two men whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out: "You've moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my oath you have! I can't play against any such blackleg practices!"

"Who's a blackleg? You not only cheated, but you tried to lie out of it!"

Board and checkers fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could find her bonnet, and that was the only reason why he got out of the house first. A Woodward-avenue grocer found him sitting on a basket of cranberries at the door as he was closing up for the night, and asked him if he was waiting for his wife to come along.

"Well, not exactly; I stopped here to feel in my pocket for the key of the barn. I shall sleep on the hay to-night and see if it won't cure this cold in my head!"—*Free Press.*

A Female Crusoe.

The San Francisco journals contain an account of what they call a Californian Crusoe, an Indian woman who had for eighteen years lived alone on a dreary desert island, and was finally discovered and taken off by the crew of a vessel in search of her. Many years ago a small schooner was sent to the island of San Nicholas, in the Pacific, some seventy-five miles southeast of Santa Barbara, to bring away a number of Indians living there and settle them on the main land. Nineteen men, women and children had been got on board, when one of them, a mother, found that two of her offspring had been left behind. She immediately jumped overboard and swam to the island, where she sought in vain for her children. Having returned to the shore, she saw the schooner sailing away, and tried in vain to attract attention. The island was not visited again for sixteen years. Then George Nidever, an otter-hunter, commanding a small vessel, landed there, and detected evidences of human habitation, but could not stay long enough to prosecute his quest. Two years after he sailed there again and, roaming over the island, came upon the woman, who was not at all wild, and made no effort to escape. She was clad in a garment fashioned of the skin of a sea-fowl, and was occupied in skinning seal-blubber, which had formed the greater part of her diet. She was quite good-looking, seemed about fifty years old, and spoke a language nobody could understand. She died a few weeks after reaching Santa Barbara, while living in the house of Nidever, from the effects of a fall seriously injuring her spine.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

An unusual event in New England was the recent execution of three murderers in different sections during the same day. At East Cambridge, Mass., W. H. Devlin was hung for killing his wife and infant in December, 1877. Devlin was a fireman in one of the Lowell mills, and claimed he was "crazy drunk" when he attacked his wife in the presence of their children. He beat and stamped her to death; and afterward stifled the infant, to stop its wailing. He fled, but was captured at Bellows Falls, Vt., retaken to Lowell, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. On the morning of the execution Devlin was calm and evidenced no concern as to his fate—dividing his time between smoking and listening to the religious counsel of several Catholic priests. When on the gallows he made a short speech, saying: "I thank all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and I recommend my soul to God." Death followed closely upon the fall of the drop. The second hanging took place at Concord, N. H., the victim being John Q. Pinkham, a farm laborer employed by Marian Berry, a widow. In January, 1877, Pinkham had a controversy with Mrs. Berry about chopping some wood, and ended by shooting her dead with a gun in the presence of her daughter and a boy. Pinkham fled, and was found lying in the snow near the house, having attempted to cut his throat. After his conviction Pinkham expressed great contrition for his deed, and wrote a letter to his mother indicating his regret that in her old age she should be made to suffer such sorrow on his account. The usual religious exercises preceded the execution. After finishing a cigar Pinkham said: "This is my last smoke," and was conducted to the gallows. His face was tightly set in one expression, and his eyes fixed in a vacant stare. He made no remarks, and had an apparently painless death. The third man hung was Henry Gravelin, a wealthy French Canadian farmer, who suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Windsor, Vt., for murdering Herbert O. White, against whom he nourished feelings of enmity. White's mangled remains were discovered in a well near Gravelin's house, and the latter's trial resulted in conviction upon strong circumstantial evidence. He maintained his innocence to the last, saying upon the gallows: "All that I have to say is I am going out of this world forgiven, and I hope the Lord will forgive my trespasses, as I forgive those who trespass against me." His neck was broken by the fall of the drop, and at the end of thirteen minutes his body was delivered to his friends.

The New Jersey legislature, which has just closed its sessions, passed about 200 bills.

Governor Robinson has removed County Clerk Gumbleton, of New York city, on the ground that he failed to keep proper books, refused lawyers access to his accounts, charged excessive fees and omitted to make the return required by law.

Although rainy and disagreeable weather prevailed, there was the usual large procession in New York on St. Patrick's day. More than 15,000 Irishmen were in line, and in the evening the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of their foundation by a banquet.

The marriage of Colonel McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, to Miss Cora Gratz, took place in Philadelphia.

Quite a scene occurred in the office of Mayor Cooper, in New York, the other day. Three of the four police commissioners, against whom charges of official misconduct had been made by the mayor, appeared before him for a hearing, but refused to answer questions put to them by Mr. Cooper except through counsel. A lawyer who persistently attempted to read a paper in defense of his client was peremptorily commanded to stop by the mayor, and refusing, a policeman was ordered to remove him from the room, whereupon another lawyer took the paper and finished the reading.

In the matter of Commodore Vanderbilt's contested will, the surrogate of New York has rendered a decision confirming in all things the probate of the will and codicils. The surrogate finds the late commodore to have been of sound mind, and that William H. Vanderbilt did not exert an undue influence upon his father.

By the premature explosion of a blast in a Pottsville (Pa.) colliery, two men were killed and two others seriously hurt.

Rowell, the Englishman who won the championship belt in the recent pedestrian match at Gilmore's garden, New York, and John Ennis, the next best man in that contest, have signed articles of agreement to walk for the trophy in London, beginning on June 16.

Albert Falk, confidential clerk and manager for William Ryle, a large importer of raw silks, in New York, has been arrested for misappropriating goods valued at $100,000.

The Rhode Island Republican and Democratic State conventions have been held. The Republicans renominated the present incumbents of State offices. The Democrats nominated a ticket headed by Thomas W. Segar for governor.

William Williams, mayor of Gloucester, Mass., has issued the following appeal: "The recent appalling calamity, involving the loss of 146 able-bodied men, with thirteen vessels of our fishing fleet, occasioning fifty-seven indigent widows and 150 orphans, has suddenly fallen upon our already-depressed city. An avalanche of grief and destitution has come upon many of our families with crushing violence. We therefore feel compelled, though reluctantly, to appeal to a generous public for aid by the contribution of supplies, clothing, groceries, money, or whatever each may have at hand, for the relief of the suffering poor."

Sunday temperance meetings held in two New York city theaters are crowded. One of the principal exhorters is "Bob" Hart, until recently a prominent minstrel.

Western and Southern States.

Ex-United States Senator George Goldthwaite died suddenly, a few days ago, at Montgomery, Ala., aged sixty years. His term in the United States Senate ran from 1871 to 1877.

The town of Pineville, the county-seat of McDonald county, Mo., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Only the courthouse, one hotel and two business houses escaped destruction.

Captain W. H. Andrews, the president of the Vicksburg Howards during the yellow fever epidemic last summer, and W. L. Greene, one of his clerks, were shot dead in Vicksburg by Captain W. F. Fitzgerald during a dispute about an Hibernian election in which Andrews had been chosen president. Fitzgerald was seriously wounded.

To stop a growing panic following the suspension of four banks, in New Orleans, all the other banks in that city, thirteen in number, virtually suspended payment. They adopted a resolution to pay out $200 only in cash to any one depositor, the rest of the business to be done on certified checks.

Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville, Va., has been sold at auction for $10,050, to Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, who will put the noted homestead in repair as his summer residence.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has issued an appeal "to all Catholics and others who feel for others' woes," to help him out of his financial embarrassments. He owes over three million dollars, of which all but one million is for interest, and says that one dollar from every Catholic would wipe out the debt.

The Kentucky Greenbackers, in convention assembled at Frankfort, nominated a State ticket with James Stewart for governor at the head.

A most brutal murder has taken place at Marshall, Texas. B. F. Porter, Maurice Barrymore and a lady, all members of a theatrical company from New York, which had performed in the town that evening, were waiting in the refreshment saloon at the railroad depot for their train, when an Arkansas desperado named Currie entered, and at once began an unprovoked quarrel. He applied offensive epithets to the lady and her escorts, and when remonstrated with drew a pistol, shot Porter dead and severely wounded Barrymore. Currie, who is described as a railroad detective, was arrested.

A letter from Omaha gives details of a proposed monster excursion to San Francisco, to meet General Grant on his return from his foreign trip. The letter says persons from all parts of the country have indorsed the scheme, as well as the leading Republicans of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and that 50,000 excursionists are expected to take part.

The Tennessee senate has passed a bill to settle the State debt at forty cents on a dollar, at four per cent. interest.

During a severe storm at Memphis, Tenn., lightning struck the Memphis cotton and woolen mills, and they were burned to the ground. Loss, $90,000; on which the insurance is $60,000.

From Washington.

Dr. J. M. Woodworth, supervising surgeon-general of the marine hospital at Washington, and responsible head of the yellow fever commission appointed by Congress, is dead in his forty-third year.

In the Democratic caucus to nominate a speaker of the House, Randall received seventy-five votes to fifty-seven for Blackburn and nine scattering. The nomination of Mr. Randall was made unanimous upon motion of Mr. Blackburn. In the Republican caucus General Garfield was nominated for speaker, and the Greenback candidate, for the office was Hendrick B. Wright.

With the opening of the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress the Democrats have a majority in both branches for the first time in eighteen years. In the Senate they have nine majority over the Republicans; in the House twenty majority.

The principal committees of the Senate have been rearranged by the Democratic majority as follows: Finance—Messrs. Bayard, chairman; Wallace, Kernan, Voorhees, Beck. Appropriations—Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton. Foreign relations—Messrs. Eaton, chairman; Johnson; Morgan, Hill, Pendleton. Commerce—Messrs. Gordon, chairman; Ransom, Randolph, Hereford, Coke. Judiciary—Messrs. Thurman, chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis, of Illinois. The other chairmanships are distributed as follows: Privileges and elections—Mr. Saulsbury. Military affairs—Mr. Randolph. Naval affairs—Mr. McPherson. Postoffices and postroads—Mr. Maxey. Public lands—Mr. McDonald. Indian affairs—Mr. Coke. Pensions—Mr. Withers. Claims—Mr. Cockrell. Manufactures—Mr. Grover. Agriculture—Mr. Johnson. District of Columbia—Mr. Harris. Patents—Mr. Kernan. Public buildings and grounds—Mr. Jones, of Florida. Territories—Mr. Garland. Railroads—Mr. Ransom. Mines and mining—Mr. Hereford. Revision of the laws—Mr. Wallace. Education and labor—Mr. Bailey. Civil service and retrenchment—Mr. Butler. Printing—Mr. Whyte. Library—Mr. Voorhees. Contingent expenses—Mr. Hill. Rules—Mr. Morgan. Enrolled bills—Mr. Vance. The select committee "to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections," commonly known heretofore as the "Teller committee," is reorganized with Mr. Wallace as chairman.

General Francis A. Walker has been nominated to be superintendent of the national census.

The national executive committee of the National Greenback party has issued an address to the people of the United States, in which the committee states that no dependence is to be placed on the professions of avowed friends to the cause; that hope for financial relief within old party lines has been extinguished, and that the Nationals have been in several instances misled by the nominees of the party and others who obtained its support. The address says that it is only possible through a new organization to found a party which shall accomplish the desired end. To succeed, a uniform effort must be made, and a position bold, aggressive, independent and uncompromising must be taken.

Foreign News.

The royal mail steamer Severn ran down a pilotboat in the English channel, and ten of the pilots and five of the crew were drowned.

A scene of great uproar took place in the German parliament, the other day, during the discussion of a report explanatory of the government's action in instituting the petty state of siege in Berlin. The measure was strongly censured by Herr Liebknecht, socialist, who defended the course of the socialist members for not rising in their seats when cheers were given for the emperor, and continuing, said: "If a republic is established in Germany"—The sentence was unfinished on account of the uproar it provoked, and the president threatened to deprive the bold member of his right of speech. Count Von Eulenburg defended the measure, saying Berlin was in great danger because it was the time of socialist agitation.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says the British steamer Bolivar, Captain Doherty, plying between Liverpool and St. Thomas, came in collision with the Haytian steamer Michel. The latter sank, and sixty persons on board were drowned.

At Bleiberg, in the Austrian Tyrol, ten houses were crushed by an avalanche, and forty persons were killed and eighteen seriously injured.

The French floating battery Arrogante foundered off Hyeres, France, and forty-seven men were drowned out of a crew of 122.

The rebellion of Caffre tribes in South Africa against the British is spreading, the success of the Zulus having inspired other tribes to join in revolt.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The Forty-sixth Congress, sitting in extra session, was called to order in the Senate at noon by the Vice-President. The President's proclamation convening Congress was read. The members-elect were then sworn in. The iron-clad oath was administered to those who were not, and the modified oath to those who were, engaged in the civil war. When the credentials of Charles H. Bell, appointed by the governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. Wadleigh's term, were read, Mr. Wallace moved they be laid on the table. The motion was adopted. Messrs. Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join the committee of the House to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. Adjourned.

Bills were introduced: By Mr. Burnside—To reorganize the army of the United States. By Mr. Beck—For the removal of all political disabilities under the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, and to repeal the act of July, 1862, imposing what is generally known as the "iron-clad oath".... The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a number of members of the legislature of Kansas, asserting that the election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery and corruption, and asking the Senate to give them an opportunity to offer proof of these assertions. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.... A list of the standing committees, submitted by Mr. Wallace, was agreed to.... The President's message was received and read. Adjourned.

Mr. McMillan introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving the President power to veto one or more items in appropriation bills and approve the rest.... Mr. McPherson introduced a bill authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic seas.... Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution offered by him, proposing to confine the business of the session to the object for which it was called; laid on the table by 35 to 28—a strict party vote.... Mr. Hoar offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the refusal by one house of Congress to make necessary provision for the support of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, and for the defense of the country, except upon condition that the other house and the President shall give their assent to legislation which they disapprove, and the refusal by Congress to make such provision except upon condition that the President shall give such assent, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and, if persisted in, must lead to the overthrow of constitutional government and the destruction of the national life." Mr. Wallace objected, saying: "Let it be printed," which was ordered.... Mr. Wallace's resolution calling for the accounts of the treasury with the election supervisors in certain States was discussed and adopted, after an amendment by Mr. Conkling, that the same information called for in the resolution be likewise sent to the Senate in respect to other States, was accepted. An amendment of Mr. Edmunds, that the treasurer report fully all information in his possession touching the question, and the necessity of such expenditures, and the operation of the laws under which they were made, was rejected. Adjourned, after an executive session.

House.

The opening of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress was witnessed in the House of Representatives by an immense concourse of spectators. All the members-elect were early in attendance, and for nearly an hour before noon pleasant greetings were interchanged. At noon the House was called to order by Mr. Adams, the clerk, who read the proclamation of the President, and then called the roll. The clerk gave Mr. Hull (Dem.), of Florida, a seat, and allowed the Iowa delegation to come in. His ground in both cases was that a governor's certificate and the seal of State gave holders a *prima facie* right to seats.... At the close of the roll-call Mr. Wood moved that the House proceed to the election of a speaker. This was carried. Mr. Clymer (Dem.) nominated Mr. Randall, Mr. Frye (Rep.) nominated Mr. Garfield, and Mr. De La Matyr (Greenbacker) nominated Hendrick B. Wright. The first ballot resulted in Randall's election by the following vote: Randall, 144; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; W. D. Kelley, 1. Speaker Randall read his speech of thanks, after which the new members were sworn in.

The President's message was read, after which consideration of the Florida contested election case of Bisbee *versus* Hull was proceeded with. Speeches in favor of the claims of Mr. Hull were made by Messrs. Cobb, Davidson, Buckner, Mills, Harris and others, and in favor of Mr. Bisbee by Messrs. Frye and Garfield. The resolution that Mr. Hull be sworn in was adopted by 140 to 136, all the Greenbackers but one voting with the Republicans. Adjourned.

The President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The failure of the last Congress to make the requisite appropriations for legislative and judicial purposes, for the expenses of the several executive departments of the government, and for the support of the army, has made it necessary to call a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress. The estimates of the appropriations needed, which were sent to Congress by the secretary of the treasury at the opening of the last session, are renewed and are herewith transmitted to both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Regretting the existence of the emergency which requires a special session of Congress at a time when it is the general judgment of the country that the public welfare will be best promoted by permanency in our legislation and by peace and rest, I commend these few necessary measures to your considerate attention.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
Washington, March 19, 1879.

The American Flag.

The flag of the United States was originally adopted by act of Congress June 14, 1777. It was then composed of thirteen stripes and ornamented with thirteen stars, because there were thirteen separate States represented in the Union. In 1794 Senator Bradley, of Vermont, moved that the flag consist of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, Kentucky and Vermont having been added to the number of States, and this was adopted. In 1818 Congress went back to the thirteen stripes, with a new star for each new State, and this is the present regulation for the regular flag. In 1799, when the revenue flag was adopted, Tennessee had been admitted, and there were then sixteen States, so the flag had sixteen stripes. This has never been changed. Thus the revenue flag has sixteen perpendicular stripes, the union being white with the national arms in dark blue and the regular flag has thirteen horizontal stripes, the union being blue, with a white star for every State.

There are twenty-five Mennonite villages in Manitoba, with 480 dwellings and 2,481 residents. The emigrants from Russia have 10,470 acres under cultivation, 362 horses and some 2,500 cows and oxen, and have already large stores of grain and other produce. They are growing rich rapidly, and prove the very best of citizens, settling all their disputes among themselves, and having in their colony neither a constable nor a lockup.

Dresden has a singular educational institution which is called the "Dresden Academy for the Teaching of Tailoring and Dressmaking." It was attended last year by 264 pupils, male and female. Of these 187 followed the class for the cutting of women's dresses, twenty that for the cutting of men's linen, and ninety-five that for arithmetic and bookkeeping. Among the foreign pupils there are natives of Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Austria and North America.

A Disease that Wrecks the System.
Every function is deranged, every nerve unstrung, every muscle and fiber weakened by fever and ague. It is, in fact, a disease which, if unchecked, eventually wrecks the system. In all its styles, in every phase, it is dangerous, destructive. Stupor, delirium, convulsions, often attend it, and cause swift dissolution. But when combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters its foothold in the system is dislodged, and every vestige of it eradicated. That benign anti-febrile specific and preventive of the dreaded scourge is recognized not only within our own boundaries, but in tropic lands far beyond them, where intermittents and remittents are fearfully prevalent, to be a sure antidote to the malarial poison and a reliable means of overcoming disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, of which a vitiated, torrid atmosphere and brackish miasma-tainted water are extremely provocative. All emigrants and travelers should be supplied with it.

New Saw Machine.
For many years farmers have felt the need of some improvement on the old and laborious two-handled cross-cut saw, for sawing up bodies of trees into any length desired for saw-logs, staves, rails, stove-wood, etc. This long-needed improvement has at last been invented by W. W. Giles, of Cincinnati, O., who, by the way, is one of the greatest of American inventors. We see from our exchanges that the editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, also the editor of the *A. C. Review*, of Cincinnati, called on Mr. Giles personally to see the marvelous saw machine. They both pronounced it a machine of great merit. The curiosity of these gentlemen was not satisfied upon seeing others operate the machine, but they both tried it themselves on a large log, and they report that one man operates it with ease, and saws much more rapidly than two men could with the ordinary cross-cut saw. The secret of running this machine so easily is explained by the fact that the weight of the operator does fully one-half of the labor. It is easily moved or carried about by one man, and has all the points of durability and practical utility wanted in such an implement. A very large demand for these machines is already established, and all who see them are delighted with their superior labor-saving principles. Many people are constantly calling on Mr. Giles to see the machine and test its merits for their friends in the country. Our attention was called to one man in Colorado, who wrote to Samuel Cary, of Cincinnati (and, by the way, one of the most distinguished statesmen of Ohio), asking him to call and see Mr. Giles and his saw machine, and write what he thought of it. Mr. Cary promptly went to see the machine, and pronounced it a good machine, and concluded to buy two of them himself. Mr. Giles is said to be very wealthy, being a real estate owner of over $200,000, and his confidence in the great merit of his invention is shown from the fact that he guarantees every machine to give satisfaction.

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Beef Cattle	Native	08¾ @	09¼
	Texas and Cherokee	07½ @	07¾
Milch Cows		30 00 @	45 00
Hogs:	Live	04 @	04¼
	Dressed	05¼ @	05¾
Sheep		04¾ @	05¼
Lambs		05¾ @	06
Cotton:	Middling	09¾ @	09¾
Flour:	Western: Good to Choice	4 00 @	6 75
	State: Fair to Choice	3 95 @	5 50
Wheat:	Red No. 1	1 17 @	1 17
	White State	1 16¼ @	1 16¼
Rye:	State	60 @	63
Barley:	State	70 @	75
Barley Malt		1 00 @	1 00
Oats:	Mixed Western	28 @	34
Corn:	Mixed Western Ungraded	46 @	46
Hay, per cwt		35 @	40
Straw, per cwt		45 @	55
Hops:	New Crop, State	05 @	14
Pork:	Family Mess	8 12½ @	8 50
Lard:	City Steam	.06.85 @	.06.87
Fish:	Mackerel, No. 1, new	16 00 @	18 00
	" No. 1 Prince Edw'd	30 00 @	30 50
	Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25 @	4 25
	Herring, Scaled, per box	17 @	18
Petroleum:	Crude 08½ @ 08¾	Refined	09¼
Wool	California Fleece	20 @	25
	Texas Fleece	19 @	24
	Australian Fleece	35 @	38
	State XX	31 @	32
Butter	State Creamery	16 @	24
	Dairy	12 @	18
	Creamery	14 @	27
	Factory	07 @	78
Cheese:	State Factory	03 @	09¼
	State Skimmed	05 @	04
	Western	05 @	09
Eggs	State and Pennsylvania	14 @	15

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	4 75 @	4 75
Wheat—Red Pennsylvania	1 12 @	1 12
Rye	57 @	57¾
Corn—Yellow	47¼ @	44
Sail Mixed	44 @	44
Oats—Mixed	28 @	29

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 10 @	5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	96 @	96
Corn—Mixed	56¼ @	57½
Oats	28¼ @	28¾
Rye	50 @	50
Barley	75 @	85
Barley Malt	1 10 @	1 20

BOSTON.

Beef Cattle	04 @	04¼
Sheep	03 @	04
Hogs	05 @	05¾
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	6 50 @	8 25
Corn—Mixed	50 @	53
Oats— "	31 @	33
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	34 @	35
California Spring	14 @	26
Petroleum—Crude 08½ @ 08¾	Refined	09¼
Wool—Colorado	20 @	28
Texas	18 @	30
California	20 @	25

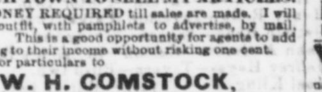
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Sheep	03¼ @	05
Lambs	04 @	04¾
Hogs	03¼ @	03¾

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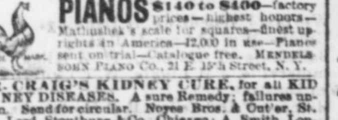
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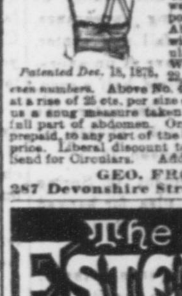
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